FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI. NO. 7 — BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1923. — TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

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ROYAL YAKUTI.

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man, a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 20 pills Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathiawar) India.

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We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure steriliser Incubators gas and electric breakers, test tubes, ampoules and glassware for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

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S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.

Telephone: No. 2411.

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BRITISH INDIA.
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923		
13th January	KASHGAR*	8,840
20th ,,	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,,	NALDERA+	15,825
3rd February	MALWA	10,941
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,,	KHYBER	9,014
24th ,,	MACEDONIA†	11,089
3rd March	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th ,,	DEVANHA	8,092
17th ,,	CHINA	7,952
24th ,,	MOREA*	10,911
31st ,,	MANTUA	10,902
7th April	MALWA	10,941
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,,	NARKUNDA†	16,227
28th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,089
5th May	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th ,,	PLASSY	7,393
19th ,,	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
26th ,,	CHINA	7,952

* Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
18th January	WARFIELD*	6,060
2nd February	GAMARIA*	5,255
15th ,,	MASULA*	7,261
7th March	MUNDRA*	7,275
15th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
30th ,,	MATIANA	8,900
13th April	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,,	MANTOLA	8,963
11th May	DUMANA	8,600
28th ,,	MERKARA	8,285

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO STRAITS & CHINA.

1923			
12th Jan.	—	MOREA	—
22nd ,,	—	SICILIA	—
9th Feb.	—	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Dongola.
24th ,,	—	SOUDAN.	
9th Mar.	—	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Karmala.
28th ,,	—	SICILIA	
6th April	—	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nyanza.
28th ,,	—	SOUDAN	—
31st May	—	SICILIA	—

P. AND O BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons
1923		
9th February	NARKUNDA	16,227
9th March	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th April	NALDERA	15,825

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Dates about	Steamers	Destination.
1923		
8th January	LINGA	Karachi via Kathiawar. 11 A M.
10th ,,	TAROBA	East & S. Africa. 3. 30 P. M.
11th ,,	BARJORA	Busra via Karachi Coasting
12th ,,	VASNA	Busra viaKarachi.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O.and B, I.sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

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AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
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Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

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P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1230.

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N.Y.K. LINE
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Dep.
Tagata Maru..	S. Takeda	5901	29 Dec.	10 Jan.
Takaoka Maru.	Y. Kawashima	7047	2 Jan.	12 Jan.
Bengal Maru.	T. Takechi	5874	7 Jan.	17 Jan.
Saiko Maru	S. Aoyama	4882	8 Jan.	15 Jan.
Kamakura Maru	I. Nagawa	6892	18 Jan.	27 Jan.
Muroran Maru.	T. Horiuchi	5354	20 Jan.	2 Feb.
Awa Maru.	J. Saito.	6022	27 Jan.	8 Feb.

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 273, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailings bout.
S. S. "Vittoria"	4300	20th January 1923.
S. S. "Jalatarang"	4300	31st January 1923.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

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THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
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Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£ 5,328,000
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(At Par Exchange.)

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STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.
BRANCHES:
LONDON:
9, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.
NEW YORK:
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PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL:— Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Pernambucco, do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL:Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Nortalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS.—Punchal (Maderia), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Eissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa, (Belgian Congo), S. Thomo, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo. Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL:—
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each...Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1922:—
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
149,884 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 1,87,35,500
..... Rs. 5,62,35,500
RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 4,11,82,805
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 5,62,06,500

MANAGING GOVERNORS,
Sir BORBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E., Manager.

BRANCHES:

Agra	Karachi
Ahmedabad	Khandwa
Ahmedabad City	Kumbakonum
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Akola	Larkana
Akyab	Lucknow
Allahabad	Lyallpur
Alleppey	Madras (Mount Road)
Amballa	Madura
Amraoti	Mandalay
Amritsar	Mangalore
Bangalore	Masulipatam
Bassein	Meerut
Bellary	Moulmein
Benares	Mooltan
Berhampore	Muzaffarpur
Bezwada	Muttra
Bombay (Byculla)	Moradabad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Mymensingh
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Narayangunge
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Nasik
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Negapatum
Calcutta (Park Street)	Ootacamund
Calicut	Palacole (Sub-outstation to Coconada)
Cawnpore	Patna
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Peshawar
Chittagong	Poona
Coconada (Out-station Narsapur)	Poona City
Cochin	Quetta
Coimbatore	Rajamundry
Colombo	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cuddalore	Rangoon
Cuttack	Rawalpindi
Dacca	Salem
Darjeeling	Secunderabad
Delhi	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Dhulia	Sholapur
Erode	Simla
Guntur	Sukkur
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Surat
(Sub-Agency Parbheni)	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trichinopoly
Hubli	Trivandrum
Indore	Tuticorin
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Vellore
Jalpaiguri	Vizianagram
Jubbulpore	Vizagapatam

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Merchantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	100,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	25,80,150.
Reserved Fund	18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant	(Sind)	Okara
Bombay	Jullundur	(Dessste
Cawnpore	Jammu	Montgomery),
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annm.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

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Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India you should own a copy at once. Pages 308. Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P.:—
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Apply S A SHARANGDHAR.
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INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII, OF 1913.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL RS. 30,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL RS. 20,00,000.

CAPITAL DIVIDED INTO SHARES OF 16,000, EACH SHARE TO BE OF THE AMOUNT OF RS. 125
PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

Rs. 10 PER SHARE ON APPLICATION. Rs. 15 PER SHARE ON ALLOTMENT,
And the balance in calls as the Directors may determine not exceeding Rs. 25 per share call, at an interval of not less than two months at a time.

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1. SARDAR V. N. MUTALIK, ESQR., B.A. M.L.C., of Satara.
2. J. L. MEHTA ESQR., B.SC. of the firm of Messrs. Laloobhai Samaldas & Co., 65 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
3. DR. V. D. DATIR, ESQR. L.M. & S., Chairman, Bench Magistrate, Barsi.
4. SHA RAIMAL HIRJI ESQR., Merchant., Kurduwadi.
5. RAGHUNATH RAVJI KALE ESQ., Landlord & Merchant, Barsi.
6. R. M. SANE ESQR., (Special Director) Pleader & Divisional Honorary Organiser, Co-operative Society, C. D., Barsi.
7. B. P. SULAKHE ESQR., B.A., LL.B., (Ex-Officio Director) Pleader, of the firm of Pandharinath Martand Sulakhe, Barsi and Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BANKERS.

1. BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, Fort, Bombay.
2. THE BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD., Sardar Building, Fort, Bombay and its Branches and District Central Co-operative Banks affiliated to it.

MANAGING AGENTS:—MESSRS. SULAKHE & COMPANY
REGISTERED OFFICE:—KIRANA BAZAR, BARSI TOWN.

THE SPECIAL FEATURES are:—

The abundant water supply, cheap labour, and a great cotton market.

NO REMUNERATION TO THE AGENTS TILL APPLICATIONS OF Rs.7,00,000 have been received. Agents' COMMISSION MODERATE, only 10 per cent on net profits and out of that a portion is to be set apart for UPLIFT OF MASSES in the Bombay Presidency, to be spent on educational, economic and national purposes by A COMMITTEE OF THREE GENTLEMEN OF light and leading viz., MESSRS. N. C. KELKAR, Editor of KESARI, Poona, M. R. JAYAKAR, barrister-at-law, Bombay, R. M. SANE, Pleader, Barsi.

D. V. SULAKHE, MANAGING AGENTS.

N.B. Brokers should apply with terms to the Managing Agents.

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DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STORES

Fuel, Steel Wire Rope, Cowas Bros. Canvas, High Preasure Packing, "Admiralty" Rubber Stretcher Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Specialty.

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OFFICE:—37, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:—Darukhana, Nawapa

Telephone 2457.

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REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD INSURE IN LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office, 6 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta
PATRON.
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar K.C.S.I.
CHAIRMAN.
Maharaj Kumar Victor N. Narayan of Cooch Behar.
Because.
No Company combines so many advantages:
It is a pure Indian Company.
Under expert and most efficient management.
It guarantees positive protection.
Cheapest Rates of Premium.
Premiums payable by small instalments.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid up value.
Policies are automatically protected from forfeiture.
It grants liberal loans.
For Particulars apply to the HEAD OFFICE.
Wanted.—Experienced and reliable CHIEF AGENT for Bombay Presidency.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

84 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR,
BOMBAY.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Re. 1 and Re. 1 respectively, payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

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DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH
THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.

(Head Office:—119, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Mana

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COY.

(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums —The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager
CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINE
PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET
FORT, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....." Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advrtisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number.....Advertisement Department. "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced UNDER-GRADUATE, knowing Gujrati Accounts well. Apply sharp Box No. 8898, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6010

REQUIRED by European Firm, a competent SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Apply Box No. 8899 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 15335.

WANTED.—An AYAH (Hindu preferred) for my child. For pay, with food and lodging free, apply personally to GAJJAN SINGH, 2nd Floor, Patel Building, Lower Parel, Bombay.
A R5993

WANTED—Capable and efficient TRAVELLING AGENTS to canvass orders for the Swadeshi manufactures on commission. Apply stating qualifications to THE IMPERIAL WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, Cannanore, North Malabar.
A15117

A CONTRACTOR required for making and burning bricks at the Titwalla Brick Field, Kilns and coal dust are ready. Particulars can be obtained personally from P. V. JOGLEKAR, Agent Tata Construction Co. Ltd., Delisle Road, Drainage Works, opposite Curry Road Ry. Station.
A R6036.

WANTED AT ONCE—qualified ASSISTANT ENGINEER, Supervisor and Overseer for large Civil works in the Kolaba District. Experience of Railway and Building work essential. Apply with full particulars and copies of testimonials stating salary expected to Box No. 8900, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6015

WANTED.—A DEMONSTRATOR for the Government Dyeing School and Factory Shahdara Lahore. Pay Rs. 75 per mensem. The applicants must be able to handle dying, bleaching and finishing machinery and possess practical experience of working a Dye-House and fair knowledge of English. DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, Punjab, Lahore.
A 15353.

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

WANTED—An efficient and experienced ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly conversant in Book-keeping and Auditing, with good knowledge of English. Pay Rs. 60 per month, with good future prospects. Apply in own hand writing stating age and enclosing true copies of testimonials. SYED A. & M. WAZIR ALI, Army Contractors, Wanowri, POONA.
A R6012

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY.—LAL BUNGALOW at Andheri on Gundavli Road, 5 minutes' walk from station. Only vegetarians should apply Telephone No. 3836 or Box No. 8814, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
C R5789

TO BE LET.—Well ventilated FLATS and ROOMS with modern comforts on Kalbadevi Road. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 8903, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R6021.

TO LET at Hughes Road, modern Flats and Shops. For further particulars please apply to T. R. PRATT (Bombay), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C. C.15331.

TO LET—GODOWN at Modi Street, near Bazar Gate Street, Fort, at Sheth Kanji Khetsey Charity Trust. House No. 49-51.
C. R.6002.

TO LET at Santa Cruz on Ghor Bunder Road, the GROUND FLOOR of an airy bungalow for high class Hindoos only. Apply to JAYANTILAL & SON, Jewellers, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.
C R 5985.

TO LET—Opposite the G.I.P.Rly. Gymkhana Sopari Baug Road, Parel, on Plot No. 78 belonging to Mr. Ismail Munji one flat of 5 rooms with modern conveniece, garden on all sides, well ventilated fit for Europeans. Apply on the premises.
C.15295.

WANTED—A high class HINDOO TENANT for a newly built 5 Room Tenament at a healthy place at Andheri—Independent Privy and Bath—Two Water Taps—About ten minutes walk from Station. Apply to Box No. 8906, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 3090, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 264, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A PERPETUAL LEASEHOLD PLOT, admeasuring 2,550 sq. feet, facing Victoria Gardens. Apply Box No. 8904, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
G R6025

PROPERTIES WANTED

WANTED—Vacant piece of LAND, 600 to 1000 sq. yards locality Thakoredwar, Girgaum or Grant Rd., on the Main Road, suitable for building a Cinema Theatre. Please write to Messrs. RAMANLAL AND HIMATLAL, Solicitors, 80, Esplanade Road, opposite Currency Bank Fort, Bombay.
G 15344

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

ELECTRICAL MOTORS from 5 to 50 H. P., A. C. 400 volts supply at reduced rates. For prices and particulars please write to THE SOVEREIGN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 105, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
J R5983

AUTOMATIC Oil-immersed CIRCUIT BREAKERS (Triple Pole) fitted with Ammeters; stocked in sizes of 30, 60, 100 and 200 Amps. Lowest prices from THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 56, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825.

SALE.—Diesel Engines, Electrical Generators, Switch Board, Fuel Storage Tanks and a large stock of spares for sale at The Finlay Mills, Limited, Old Government Gate Road, Parel, Bombay. DIESEL OIL ENGINES, 3 Engines of 400 B.H.P. each will be sold separately if required. Makers Messrs. Gebruder Sulzer Winterthur, Switzerland; GENERATORS.—Makers Metropolitan-Vickers (late Westing-house Co.) England. 3 Engine type 3 phase 50 cycles 400 volts 375 K.V.A.; FUEL STORAGE TANKS, Capacity 25000 Gallons; OVERHEAD CRANE, Makers Thos. Broadbent & Sons, Ltd., England Capacity 12 Tons; SPARE PARTS, New spare parts for cylinders, pistons, Fuel Pumps, Combustion Valves, Exhaust Valves, Suction Valves Air Compressor, Governor and Generators. Messrs JAMES FINLAY & CO., LIMITED, Bombay.
K 15348.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED.—OLD COPIES of "Chronicle," "Sanj," "Jame," "Times" at Rs. 1/8 maund. Send to BOMBAY SWADESHI STORES, Carnac Road.
P R6022.

BOOKS AND STAMPS

STAMPS.—20 different Portugal, 6 as. 20 different Switzerland, 6 as. 200 varieties of Green Stamps from various parts of the world, Rs. 2/8 only postage extra. Stanley Gibbons Colonial Catalogue for 1923 Rs. 6/8 only post free. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L 15346.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting. Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

STUDENTS and OFFICE CLERKS, should join MORNING and EVENING COMMERCIAL CLASSES (of M. C. COYAJEE, B.A., Teacher, B. J. College of Commerce.) Manek Mansion, Gowalia Tank Road.
M R6039.

C. C. EDUCATION 49, Sikhmoholla, Indore City, prepare students by post in Book-keeping, Accountancy. Apply prospectus.
M R5780

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Brilliant success in Govt. Diploma in Auditing and Prizes in London Chamber's Examination testify to the excellent training personal and through post. Write or call immediately for enrolment, Apollo St Gt. Western Bldg.
M R6030.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR SALE—Light-blue MANIFOLD TYPE WRITING PAPER 8½in. by 11in. size, 480 sheets, Ream Rs. 1-8. KRISHNA PRINTING PRESS AGENCY, Anantwadi, Bombay 2.
T R5995

BUY EVER-RITE SHOES footshape. Sole agents, DIAMOND SHOE CO., Opp. G. T. Hospital, Ramchander Building.
T R6084.

COTTAGE INDUSTRY—MATCH MANUFACTURE.—Best and cheap substitute for wood and grass. Capital Rs. 500. For details correspond with BHANAP AND SONS, 5, Shukmohala, Indore, Central India.
T R6011.

SCIENCE APPARATUS for Laboratories and Factories: Hydrometers for oils, acids colours, etc. Twaddles and Baumme's Saccharometers; Alcoholometers; Thermometers Distilling and condensing appliances; etc., recently received. Also good second-hand Typewriters. Apply early to S. V. SOVANI. Ambewadi, Girgaon Bombay 4.
T R5160.

AIR-TIGHT STEEL UNIFORM CASES. Fitted with best 4-liver trunk lock and catches at side. Quite airtight. Dust, damp and insect proof. Japanned black outside and blue inside. Size 42x17x12 ins. at Rs. 30 each. MARSHAL & CO., Sial Kot City
T C6009.

SPORTS.

NOTE

That RACING EXPERT'S Clients drew

BANK NOTES

by backing his Selections.

WIN.—Murmansk (Rs. 95/8), Belvedere (62/8), Knight of Colonmel, Entailed, Reciprocity, Cummer.

PLACE.—Arthur (Rs. 60/8), The Minx, Nicety, Brixworth, Joy Girl, Millmount, Isloog, Security.

Consult him for Future Events.
Post Box 599, G.P.O., Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

LOST OR MISLAID.

TWO SHARE CERTIFICATES of the Jamshed Manufacturing Co., Ltd., bearing Nos. 548 and 647 belonging to the undersigned who is going to apply to the Company for duplicate certificates. Any one dealing with them will do so at his risk.

K. ANANDRAO.
C.15355.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

(TOWN PLANNING SCHEME NO. V.)

WHEREAS Government have in their notification No. S.A. 839 of 18th April, 1922, printed at page 834 part I of the Bombay Government Gazette, dated 20-4-1922, sanctioned the making of a Town Planning Scheme by the Bandra Municipality in respect of the area bounded on the north by Hill Road, on the west by Bombilwadi Road, on the south by Nala and on the east by a line drawn parallel to Bombilwadi Road, and 120 feet distant from it. And whereas a draft Town Planning Scheme has now been prepared in respect of such area, notice is hereby given under section 10 of the Bombay Town Planning Act 1915, that the same draft scheme has been published at the Municipal Office.

The scheme will be available to the public for inspection at the Municipal office every day except Sundays and Holidays between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Section 13 of the Town Planning Act provides:—

"If within one month from the date of publication of the draft scheme any person affected by such scheme communicates in writing to the local authority any objection relating to such scheme the local authority shall consider such objection and may at any time before submitting the draft scheme to the Governor in Council as hereinafter provided, modify such scheme as it thinks fit.

(Sd.) P. A. DIAS, L.M. & S.,
President,
Bandra Municipality.

Municipal Office, Bandra, 21st December, 1922.
C.15257.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

CONTRACT FOR THE SALE OF THE ICE AND AERATED WATERS IN TRAINS FOR THE YEAR 1923.

APPLICATIONS from Contractors are invited for the sale of ice and aerated waters in trains of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for the year 1923. Preference will be given to Contractors who have their own plant both as regards the manufacture of ice and aerated waters. Applications will not be considered from those who would practically be merely Agents to ice and aerated water manufacturers.

This contract will be given as one contract or it can be divided up into Divisions.

Applications will not be received after 12 noon on 20th January, 1923 and should be addressed to the undersigned.

Applications from Contractors will not be decided upon until the Principal Medical and Health Officer of this Railway is satisfied that the conditions under which the ice and aerated waters are prepared and supplied are satisfactory in all respects from the Medical and Sanitary point of view. All applicants must therefore be prepared to allow the Principal Medical and Health Officer or his representative to inspect their premises, plants and processes.

The Chief Transportation Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

D. A. FENTON.
Chief Transportation Superintendent
G. I. P. R.

Bombay, 4th January, 1923.
C.15341.

THE GAEKWAR OIL AND CHEMICAL COMPANY LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Baroda State.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the GAEKWAR OIL AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at SAYAJI GANJ, BARODA on SATURDAY, the 27th day of January, 1923, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely:—

(1) That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rupees One Crore divided into One Lakh Shares of Rs. 100 each to Rupees Fifty Lakhs divided into One Lakh shares of Rs. 50 each and that such reduction be effected by cancelling the present uncalled liability of Rs. 50 per share.

(2) That the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company be amended accordingly as may be necessary.

And notice is also given that further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the same place and time on Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1923, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings of the above mentioned meeting and of confirming if thought fit as special Resolution the above mentioned Resolutions.

By order of the Board
H. M. SHAH,
Secretary.

Baroda, 30th day of December, 1922.
C.15349.

PRIZE VESSELS.

THE UNDERSIGNED VESSELS will be sold as they lie (without docking) and delivery taken at the port named.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to.—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Colombo.
BULLOCH BROS., & Co., Ltd., Rangoon.
BINNY and Co. (Madras) Ltd. Madras.

Name	TONNAGE Gross	TONNAGE Nett	Built	Position
KARA DENIZ (Formerly "Darmstadt")	6012	3359	1890	Bombay.

C. 14821.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RESIDENTIAL FLATS TO BE LET

In Amrut Building Dougall Road, Ballard Estate two flats of four bed rooms with attached bath and lavatories, and drawing rooms also kitchen, store and servants bath. Two flats of one bed room and drawing room kitchen and Bath room.

For rents and particulars please apply to the owner on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. or between 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to

AMRITLAL AMARCHAND.
36, Kazi Sayad St., Mandvi,
Bombay No. 3.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the undersigned upto 4 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 16th January 1923, for the yearly printing work for the year 1923-24.

The terms and conditions of Contract and other particulars can be obtained from the Storekeeper's office on any working day during office hours.

(Sd.) K. G. GUNJIKAR.
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Bandra, 5th January, 1923.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the Agent, North Western Railway, Lahore, for the supply of Fire Bricks during the year 1923-24, the same to be delivered on the dates specified against each item in the Tender.

Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed forms which are obtainable from and on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to the undersigned and must reach the Agent's office not later than 2 p.m. on Friday the 2nd of February 1923.

Samples should be furnished by rail freight paid to the Controller of Stores N. W. Railway, Moghalpura (Lahore) so as to reach him not later than the 22nd January 1923.

The Agent of the N. W. Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders received in answer to this advertisement, without assigning any reason for such rejection.

A. K. MUIRHEAD.
Controller of Stores.
N. W. Railway.

Office of Controller of Stores, Moghalpura (Lahore) dated 29-12-1922.
C. 15354.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of petrol during the year 1923-24 will be received up to p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 16th day of January 1923.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branh, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, wh will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN.
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices Dated 5-1-1923.
C.15345.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3015 of 1921.

SORAB PESTONJI SHROFF .....Plaintiff.
vs.
HAJI UMAR MANECK.....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 15th day of June, 1922, the following immoveable properties will be sold in three lots by public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the premises described as Lot No I on MONDAY the 15th day of January, 1923, at the hour of half past 3 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of land bearing non-agricultural Survey No. 26, situate at Bandra in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra in Taluka Salsette District Thana, Bombay Suburban District, admeasuring about one thousand three hundred and eighty-one square yards or thereabouts for which building Lease, dated the 5th day of May, 1910 has been granted by Government for fifty years from the 1st day of August, 1897 upon payment of a lump sum of Rs. 775 (seven hundred and seventy-five) together with a chawl of 15 blocks standing thereon bearing No. 166 Hill Road occupied by Parsies and grain dealers shop bearing No. 164 Hill Road.

LOT NO. II.

All those pieces or parcels of land, situate at Palli Suja Danda North of Turner Road, Bandra, in the District of Thana, registration sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Bombay Suburban District and bearing the following Nos.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Measurement Ac.	Measurement Gunthas	Assessment. Rs.	As.	Ps.
1599	169	1	12		2	8	0
1599	169	2	5½		1	0	0
1599	169	4	3½		0	12	0
1599	169	6	9		2	0	0
1599	169	7	3½		0	12	0
1599	169	9	7		1	8	0
1599	169	11	9½		2	0	0
1602	170	8	3½		0	12	0
1602	170	10	1		0	4	0
1617	172	8	3½		0	12	0

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenements or buildings thereon, situate at Bandra, in the Registration Sub-District, of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, containing by admeasurement nine and half gunthas or thereabouts and bearing entry No. 48, Survey No. 42, Old Pot No. 4 and New Pot No. 3 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Road, and beyond it by the land of Raka Perreira on the West and on the North by land of the widow of Ghella Ayab Phelis Deg Prel and on or towards the South by Ladi Wall of Hormusji Nowroji Limboowalla.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of November, 1922.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Asst. Commissioner.
C.15029.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. JOHN WILLIAM D'SUZA of Satara has contracted to sell the undermentioned property, which she claims as her own absolute property. All persons having any interest or share in or claim to the said property or any part thereof are therefore hereby requested to make their interest, share or claim known in writing to the undersigned, attorneys for the Purchaser, at their office No. 65, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, within 14 days of the date hereof. In default, all claims in respect of which no notice shall have been so received as aforesaid will be considered as waived and relinquished.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land, situate at Sadarbazar in the Sub-Registration District and Taluka of Satara, within the limits of the Suburban Municipality of Satara, bearing Revision Survey No. 181 and admeasuring 7 acres and 9 Gunthas together with a bungalow and outhouses standing thereon bearing No. 61 and bounded on the East by Survey No. 176, on the South by Survey No. 180 and on the West and the North by the road and land of survey No. 176.

Dated this 6th day of January 1923.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C. 15347.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.

AND

OF THE GAEKWAR SUGAR WORKS & DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a First Dividend of Annas Eight in the Rupee has been declared in the above matter and the same will be paid to all the creditors of the Company who have proved their claim on production of the Notice of Dividend sent to them by post, on and after the 19th day of January, 1923 at my office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1923.

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
Official Liquidator.
C15337.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF MAURITIUS CRYSTAL SUGAR.

(High Court).

(Ordinary Civil Jurisdiction).

Suit No. 5702 of 1922).

Ramjee Ladhabhai vs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. Ltd.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., the Defendants in the above suit Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 8th January, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction at the shop of Messrs, Veljee Damjee, Khand Bazaar.

1,500 bags of Mauritius crystal sugar mark S.M.C. ex s s "Eugene Gresos," now lying in Wadi Bunder Bonded Warehouse being the subject matter of the suit under the consent order of the Court, dated 22nd December 1922, and without prejudice to the contentions of either party to the suit.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MAURITIUS CRYSTAL SUGAR.

(High Court).

(Ordinary Civil Jurisdiction).

(Suit No. 5493 of 1922).

Chunilal Lallubhai vs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. Ltd.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., the Defendants in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 8th January, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the shop of Messrs. Veljee Damjee, Khand Bazaar.

2,500 bags of Mauritius crystal sugar mark S.M.C. ex s s "Eugene Grosos" now lying in Wadi Bander Bonded Warehouse, being the subject matter of the suit under the consent order of the Court dated 22nd December 1922 and without prejudice to the contentions of either party to the suit.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS MILITARY STORES SANITARY FITTINGS AND ELECTRIC GOODS AND PIPING OF 6", 4" AND 3" SIZES.

Under instructions from Garrison Engineer Stores, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 8th January, 1923, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Palton Road, opposite the Crawford Market, one large lot of Surplus Military Stores consisting of sanitary fittings, lavatories basins, water tanks, pipes, electrical fittings fans, switches, fan rods, cutouts, copper wires. Also a large lot pipings of 6" 4" and 3" sizes, wooden planks, beams, iron scraps, zinc wire nettings, zinc and wrought iron pipes.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 9, Dean Lane, near Hummum Street, Fort. Bombay.

Telephone No. 5152.

Auction sale of a large and choiced consignment of coloured and white Italian Marble figures, Pillars, Vases and Fountains made by Master Hand Artists of Italy.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 11th January 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in their show-room at No. 9 Dean Lane, near Hammum Street, Fort by order of the concerned a choiced consignment of specially selected pieces of white and coloured marble figures with various subjects such as "Golden Wedding" "Mama." Egyptian Gild "Crucifixion of Christ" etc. Also large size standing Hall Lamp, Handsome figures with electric lights, full size Lion and Tiger models, Busts, Pillars Inkstands and various ornaments. Very rich full size vases with Pedestals very rare large size Marble Fountains of Exquisite Taste and Beauty.

Catalogues are printed and the property is open to view.

Special attention of Lovers of Art is cordially invited to the above consignment.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4082.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

75 lbs. Switches and Crossings, Grabs, Steel Sheet piling, Crucibles, Drop Forged Spanners, Adjustable Spanners, Gas Meters, Smith tools assorted, Canvas and rubber hose pipe, Motor and Dynamo parts, Electrical Instruments, Engineers Tools assorted Carpenters Tools assorted, A. C. Motors 15 and 20 H.P., Jacks, Crab Winches, Metal Alloy, Grindstones, Telephone Instruments and accessories, Machine Tools, Anvils, Augers, Pulley blocks, Overland Motor Car spares, Horse clipping Machine, Cart Wheels Wagons, Steam Cranes, steam Tractor, Steam Exavator, Bulb Angles, Ship Plates, High speed tool steel, Bailing presses, Disinfectors, Steam Boilers, Pulsometer Pumps, Deck Pumps, Steel Derricks, Steam Drop Stamps, etc. etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 17th January 1923 and on the following days at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Government stores, Haji Bunder, Sewree, the above mentioned goods.

The attention of all Engineering Firms and organizations is specially invited to this Sale as stocks of several lines are now to be cleared and further supplies will not be available. Many of the stores are in new condition.

A deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Pier, at the Surplus Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree, and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

Auction sale of Electrical goods such as: Large stoves, Electroliers Fans, Globes, Motors, Vacuum cleaners, Shades: Lamps of sorts: Regulators Hot point Kettles, Jugs, shaving set, Teapots, Heaters: Ranges, irons, &c., wires of sorts: Lathes: show cases, cupboards, Desks, safe, and other electrical articles.

Messrs. Menesse and Co. will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 12th January, 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at 18 military Square Lane in the Office, show rooms and godowns of the Electrical Engineering Coy. by order of the Mortgagor in possession and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. John William Petterson (carrying on business under the name of the Electrical Engineering Co.) the above mentioned stock in trade furniture fittings etc.

Detail particulars can be obtained at the premises.

The above goods are on view.

A deposit of 25 percent will be required on the lot being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th Jan. 1923.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
30 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 2409.

AUCTION SALE OF "WOLSELY" LAN. DAULETTE MOTOR CAR.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort by order of the owner.

24-30 H.P. "Wolseley" 7-seater, Landaulette Motor Car, just painted and thoroughly overhaudled, in first-class condition, with accessories.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 19 CASES OF ITALIAN COMBS & 34 CASES SOAP.

By the order of the Insurance Co. concerned. Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 8th January, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

19 cases of Italian Combs (slightly damaged by water).

34 cases soaps.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT CADELL ROAD. (MAHIM BAZAR ROAD).

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Narmadashankar Harjivan Joshi, an insolvent in pursuance of an order of the Court, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 15th January, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises all the right title and interest of the insolvent in all the undermentioned property free from all incumbrances.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure situate at Mahim Bazar Road, now called Cadell Road, on the East side thereof, in the City of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 12,581 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 244, New No. 3918, Old Survey No. 2/218 and New Survey No. 3/1563, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 4835, 4838 and 4837, and Street Nos. 164, 165, 166 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Mr. Pereira, on or about the West by the said Mahim Bazar Road on or towards the North by the property of Haji Jackoria Essa and partly by the property of Kassinath Mukund Agroo, and on towards the South by a public passage and which premises are now occupied by the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications should be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, at Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

Auction sale of Khaki Ruins, Khaki cotton Puttee Jackets, cotton drawers, cotton absorbent wool, tents, D.F. Poles standing, Tents Stables, Tents Bell, Union Puttee Leather Vest Coats, Helmet Tops, Horse Rugs, Mosquito Nettings, Sewing Cotton, Frocks, Kurtas, Shirts, Bed-sheets Khickers, Domestic, Coats, cotton Pyjamas coats, warm followers, Shirts cotton of Punjabis, Night woollen jackets, Sheep skin coats, Gaiis long, Flannel Drawers, Hose Tops, Blouses serge, Bags Fly, Leather Gloves, Stockings, Leggins for Motorists, Drawers Shorts Flannel, Coats Fur, Hats Felt, Coats long, Canvas bags small, Collars, Buddies, Khaki Puggrees, Heavy Woollen Trousers, Flannel Shirts, Frocks Guraas, Long woollen gowns, cloth sponges, Rope, Woollen Puttees Flannel Belts, Deepan covering cloth, Rumberland Helmet Flying, Namdas, Saddle semi military Leggins Leather, Mosquito curtains, Rugs Bedside socks white, Felt Hats white, Woollen Vests Capes Mackintosh, Leather Jerkins, Groundsheets, Saddle covers, Balaclava caps Posting Great coats, Haversacks, Trousers, Dhoorrah black Basorli Dan, Bunting, Odcollette white for Bedcots, Cloth, Safety Pits, Hammered paper, Sewings Cotton black, Hospital Pillows, Small Mattresses cases, counterpans, Hammered carved Union cloth, Tape Pillow covers, Twine, Capes Controllers etc.

To-day MONDAY, the 8th January, 1923, at following days (Sharp at 10-30 a.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by public auction the above mentioned goods by order of the Controller (Sales) at the Combs Depot (old Army Clothing Factory).

Sales are subject to certain conditions obtainable at the Auctioneers of the Controller (Sales) and which will be read before the commencement of the Auction Sale.

For inspection of goods apply to the Depot Officer or the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT SANKLI STREET.

Under instructions from the mortgagees Bai Jamnavaboo, widow of Meghji Mavji and Mr. Kanji Mavji and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 16th day of January, 1911, and made between Mr. Abdurbhai Momomedali Bootwala of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part Messrs. Mehta and Co. will sell by public auction TO-DAY Monday the 8th day of January 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on account and at the risk of the said Mr. Kadarbhai Momomedali Bootwala the undermentioned valuable property on the premises.

FIRSTLY—ALL THAT piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the building standing thereon situate lying and being at Sankli Street known as Plot No. 12A without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-five square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less forming part or a large piece or parcel or of land registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 29, 95, 96, 49, 172, 281, and 191, and New Nos. 13631, 13602, C/13710, 13552 13688, and 13803, Old Survey Nos 283, 284, 294, and 295 and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3/3549, 1B/3587, 3F and 4c/3550 and part of 3589 or some of them and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3920 (1) and Street No. 107 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a proposed passage, on or towards the West partly by Plot No. 11 and partly by the property of a Memon on or towards the North by Plot No. 12B and on or towards the South by the Sankli Street.

SECONDLY.—ALL THAT, piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the building standing thereon situate lying and being at Sankli Street known as Plot No. 12B without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement five hundred and six square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less forming part of a large piece or parcel of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 29, 95, 96, 49, 172, 281, and 191 and New Nos. 13531, 13602, C/13170, 13552 13688 and 13803, Old Survey Nos. 283, 284, 294 and 295 and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3/3549 1B/3587, 3F and 4c/3550 and part of 3589 or some of them and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 3920 (2) and Street No. 107A and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a proposed road on or towards the West by Plot No. 11 on or towards the North by Plot No. 13 and on or towards the South by Plot No. 12A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, Attorneys for the Vendors at Cook's Building, Hornby Road Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 110 PACKAGES COTTON CLOTH, COTTON CHECK CLOTH AND JAPANESE POPLINS

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th January at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA AND CO will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdulla Allarakhia & Co.

A A 4000 419/21—3 cases each 50 pieces cotton check cloth 27 inches 24 yards.
A A M—424/26—3 cases each 50 pieces cotton cloth 27 inches 24 yards
A A 4232-425/31—4 cases each of 50 pieces of Japanese Poplins 27 inches 27½/30 yards.
C A 447/48—2 cases each 60 pieces cotton cloth 27 inches 24 yards.
C A 6033 394/95—2 cases each 30 pieces cotton cloth 28 inches 30 yards.
A A M 401/8 8 cases each 50 pieces cotton cloth 27 inches 24 yards
C C 6020 403/16—8 cases each 50 pieces cotton cloth 27 inches 24 yards
A A M 468/46?—5 cases each 50 pieces cotton cloth 27 inches 24 yards
A A M 482/86—5 cases each 50 pieces cotton cloth 27 inches 24 yards
C A Y 472/81—10 cases each 60 pieces cotton cloth 27 inches 24 yards
A A M 493/95—3 cases each 50 pieces cotton check cloth 27 inches 24 yards.
C C 6020 497/98—2 cases each 50 pieces cotton cloth 27 inches 24 yards.
C A Y 499/506—8 cases each 60 pieces cotton cloth 27 inches 24 yards.
A A 6033 507/503—2 cases each 30 pieces cotton cloth 28 inches 30 yards.
A A 4000 509/24—16 cases each 50 pieces cotton check cloth 27 inches 24 yards.
A A 4000 529/30—2 cases each 50 pieces cotton check cloth 27 inches 24 yards.
C A Y 531/39—9 cases each 60 pieces cotton cloth 27 inches 24 yards.
C A Y 547/54—8 cases each 50 pieces cotton cloth 27 inches 24 yards.
A A 4000 555/59—5 cases each 50 pieces cotton check cloth 27 inches 24 yards.
A A 6296 & Co. 560/62—3 case seach 30 pieces cotton cloth 27 inches 25 yards.
A A M. 563/64—2 cases each 50 pieces cotton check cloth 27 inches 24 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 29 CASES BRASS CIRCLES, 6 CASKS CEMENT AND 7 PACKAGES RED LEAD POWDER PAINT, TILES ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th January at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA AND CO will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs Abdulla Allarakhia and Co.

A A M or nil 529/32—4 cases each 280 lbs. brass circles 12 ozs 6½ inches.
A A M 539/43—6 cases each 280 lbs. brass circles 14 ozs. 8 inches.
A A M 539/43—5 cases each 280 lbs. brass circles 14 ozs. 9 inches.
A A D or nil 988/94 and 1148/52—12 cases each 280 lbs brass circles 12 ozs. 5 inches.
A A D 1146/47—2 cases each 280 lbs brass circles 14 ozs 8 inches.
Also by order of the Bank concerned.
6 casks cement, 2 kegs Red Lead Powder.
3 Kegs Paint, 2 cases Tiles and 11 Field Powras.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th Jan. 1923.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX.
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

BATLIWALA'S
40 Years RENOWNED MEDICINES
Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions.
Batliwala's { Ague Mixture / Ague Pill
BATLIWALA'S (Tonic Syrup) Bal Amrit.
BATLIWALA'S (Cure-all) Balm.
BATLIWALA'S Diarrhoea (Cholerol Mixture.
BATLIWALA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets.
BATLIWALA'S Tonic Pills.
BATLIWALA'S Ringworm Ointment.
BATLIWALA'S Tooth Powder.
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO TRADE
Price on Application
Dr H L Batliwala Sons & Co., Ltd
SHAPURJI H L. BATLIWALA
Managing Director.
P O Worli BOMBAY. No. 18.
Tel. Adr. Batliwala Worli. Bombay.

"Kam Vinod Pills"
THE BEST TONIC OF THE EAST.
Rs. 10 (ten) for 40 Pills.
Sole Agents:
The National Ex.-Import Co.
JAMNABAI MANSION.
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY

WHITE AND BLACK MARBLE TILES, SLABS AND BLOCKS
Imported from the
Best Carrara and Belgium Quarries
English plain and embossed tiles of different designs and colours for the walls and floors of Bungalows, Residences, schools, temples, etc.
ALWAYS LARGE STOCK ON HAND
FOR INQUIRIES WRITE TO
H. N. MISTRY & CO.
Old Customs House Road, Circle, BOMBAY.
Tele Address! "SAT SANG"
Telephone No! 5741.

HALF-WATT FITTINGS LAMPS.
ELECTRIC
FANS
FIXTURES
ACCESSORIES
KETTLES, IRONS, ETC.
THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS

Gandharv Natak Mandali
Wednesday 10th January 1923
(Night 8 P M)
EKACHAPYALA.
Saturday 13th January 1923
(Night 8 P. M)
SAVASHAVAKALOI.
Sunday 14th January 1923
(2-30 P. M Noon)
SOUBHADRA.
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA
A Superb Universal Drama TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
"THE MARRIED FLAPPER"
5 Reels, featuring the pretty Star
MARIE PREVOST
A HIGH SPEED SCREEN-PLAY
There are many things that a woman can do as well as a man if not better. A flapper can do many more. Marie Prevost in "The Married Flapper" scores for the bobbed hair clan and proves flappers of some value.
Pity of one woman for another is as deep an emotion as her love for a man. Her hate is more fiery than either. You'll pity and love and hate with Marie Prevost in
"THE MARRIED FLAPPER"
A 2-Reel Century Comedy "Off his beat" featuring Harry Sweet and the International Screen Magazine in the Programme
TO-NIGHT: 5-30; 7; 8-45; & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Our special programme this week
Topics of the day
Pictured by
Kohinoor Film Co.
GAYA CONGRESS
AND
The most powerful drama
DULSIDAS.
IN 7 REELS
Also
PATHE GAZETTE,
LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD.
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m
PRICES AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

INSTEAD OF SANT DAMAJI
NOVELTY CINEMA
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
Presents
Hindusthan Film Co's.
Great Mythological Production
GOWARDHAN DHARI
Thrilling scenes of Lord Krishna's Exploits.
Daily 4 shows—5 shows on Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays.

ARYA SUBODH NATAK MANDALI
will stage Their New Novel play
SATWA SAPHALYA
at
BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD,
on
Monday 8th Jan. 1923 at 8-30 P. M.
Thursday 11th Jan. 1923 at 8-30 P. M.
Saturday 13th Jan. 1923 afternoon at 2-45 P. M.
Complimentary tickets not allowed for this new play.
Book your seats immediately at Madhavashram Girgoon.
Rates of admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1-8, 1, As 8, only
K. P. PANDIT
Manager, Bombay Season.

Under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
(Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE)
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE,
ON
Wednesday 10th January 1923 at 8-30 P M (S.T.)
EACH MULACHA BAP.
Saturday 13th January 1923 at 8-30 P. M. (S.T.)
SHARDA.
Sunday 14th January 1923 at 3 P. M. (S.T.)
SATICHE GULAM.
Proprietors.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Direction: MADAN THEATRES LTD.
To-Night at 9-30 P. M.
BANDMAN'S EASTERN CIRCUIT LT.
Presents
EDDIE GARR'S
NEW MUSICAL COMPANY
"SMILESTONES"
Booking at Rose & Co, up to 6 p.m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
TO-DAY
at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.
BRYANT WASHBURN
IN
"THE ROAD TO LONDON."
A Romantic Farce Frolic.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
Daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
AN ATTRACTION FOR THE BOMBAY RACING SEASON
PAUL CAPELLANI
of the Mysteries of Paris Fame
IN
A GAMBLER'S LIFE.
A gripping, forceful story of misguided Man who found ultimate happiness within his own home.

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK ONLY
CINEMA MAJESTIC
presents
A Special Double attraction
THE 37th INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AT GAYA
Very beautifully Photographed by Hindoostan Film Co.
Come and see your favourite leaders on the screen
and
Bharat Film Co's new Production
KRISHNA TOOLA
See how Krishna brought Narad to his senses when he was too much puffed up and was forgetting his the duty of a Sanyasen—the duty of renouncing and sacrificing.
Popular prices.
Time 5-15,—7,—8-45, and 10-30.
Extra Show on Holidays at 3-30.

ROSE'S
DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME, REFRESHING.
The Standard for Purity and Excellence.

A SAFEGUARD AGAINST FEVERS.
Prepared solely from Pure West Indian Lime Juice and the Finest Refined Sugar.
LIME JUICE

Parsi Battalion
A set of 16 Picture Post Cards beautifully printed.
Forms an excellent Pictorial Record of the Battalion's activities.
Useful as a Present or Souvenir
HAVE YOU OBTAINED YOUR SET?
Price As. 8 per set.
Now is the time. Get your set from
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
OR.
J. B. KARANI & SONS.
PARSI BAZAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DON'T BE PUZZLED.
Insist on Having Only
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS.
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school masters, and merchants. Blue, Black Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,
15-3, Lakhsmi Datt's Lane
P. O. BAGHBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

WONDERFUL WORK !!!
Works wonder in the earthly pleasure
MARAD MITRA LAPE
will make you a man in one day.
1 Bottle Rs. 10
½ Bottle Rs. 5
MARAD MITRA YAKUTI
Renews all your lost vigour and enables you to enjoy the pleasure with increased delights. Try once.
1 Bottle Rs. 10
½ Bottle Rs. 5
NADI VAIDYA
NARBHERAM SHAMJI
Head Office—Thakurdwar, opp. the Royal Stable.
Branch Office—KALBADEVI, Post Box No. 2076, BOMBAY.

Don't put off till To-morrow to be wise
To-morrow's Sun to thee may never rise.
Why not protect yourself and family by
INSURING TO DAY
with the
Bombay Life Assurance Company, Ltd.
(Estbd. 1908: Fort, BOMBAY.)

PORTABLE ABROTHRUST CENTRIFUGAL PUMPING SETS AND MOTOR OIL ENGINES.
Out Board Motors, Spraying and Lime Washing Machines, etc
Sole Agents. S. NAVALKAR & SONS.
Agricultural Merchants and Importers,
816, Princess St., Bombay. 2.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

S S Vasna Hitchings Busreh.
S S Stanley Hall Corner Hull.

DEPARTURE.

Jan. 7.

S S Castalia Holder Liverpool.
S S Egremont Inhulsen New York.—
S S Mirzapur Griffith Antwerp. u
S S Vasna.—The B.I.S.N Company's steamer Vasna 2043 tons Captain F W Hutchings arrived in harbour from Busreh yesterday with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Stanley—The Hall Line's steamer Stanley 2060 tons Captain R C Corner arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull with a general cargo.
S S Castalia—The Enchor Line's steamer Castalia 4171 tons Captain Holder sailed from harbour yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Egremont—The V Bro's steamer Egremont 5256 tons Captain Inhulson sailed from harbour yesterday for New York with a general cargo.
S S Mirzapur—The B I S N Co's steamer Mirzapur 4135 tons Captain E. H Griffith sailed from harbour yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

EXPORT.

Jan. 6.

S S Scindia for Liverpool—3960 bags linseed, Rally Bros, 1000 cwt. Ind. cotton Seed Rally Bros.
For Manchester—1005 cwt. Ind teel seed Rally Bros. 700 cwt Ind linseed Rally Bros.
S S Tweedmoor for India—1000 cwt groundnut Volkart Bros. 2020 cwt cotton seed Volkart Bros 10,000 cwt cotton Strauss and Co. 4000cwt. cotton seed Rally Bros.
S S City of Manchester for Liverpool—100 bales Ind. cotton raw Patel Bros. 100 bales Ind. cotton F P Cambell.
S S City of Mirzapore for Hamburg—2 baleso Ind. cotton raw Rally Bros.
S S A N Nicholas for Ghent 56 bales Ind. cotton raw Rally Bros. 110 bales Ind. cotton raw R. Devenahd.
S S Balvenie for Hamburg—855 bales Ind. cotton raw Volkart Bros, 220 bales Ind cotton raw E Spinner.
For Manmore—110 bales Ind. cotton raw Volkart Bros.
For Bremen—1100 bales Ind cotton raw Volkart Bros.
For Antwerp—55 bales Ind cotton raw H Nensey and Co.
S S Tamora for Dunkirk 330 bales Ind. cotton raw T M Kaisha, 600 bales Ind. cotton F P F Cambell, 660 bales city cotton raw V. Brothers Ltd. 1505 bales Ind cotton raw Volkart Bros. 1062 cwt groundnut E D Sassoon.
S S Capadomonte for Genoa—50 tons old iron scrap K M Nathoo, 100 tons manganese ore K M Nathoo, 200 ths Ind. raw cotton E Spanner.
S S Egremont for New York—6 cwt gun trag M Jeheribhoy, 101 cwt pistachnuts D Messeyeh.
S S Vinela for Genoa—2000 cwt. castor seed F F Cambell.
S S Nagato Maru for Kobe—200 bales Ind. cotton raw T M Kaisha.
For Nagasaki—200 bales Ind. cotton raw T M Kaisha.
S S Takaska Maru for Shanghai—2000 bales Ind. cotton raw T M Kaisha, 1000 bales Ind. cotton raw N M K Kaisha.
For Yokohama—500 bales Ind. cotton raw T M Kaisha.
For Hongkong—21 cwt fist maws H B Bhusania.
S S Java Maru for Kobe—1000 bales Ind. cotton raw N M. K. Kaisha 200 bales Ind. cotton raw Nishim cotton trading 2000 bales Ind. cotton raw T M Kaisha 115 bales Ind. cotton raw Ali Bros, 200 bales Ind cotton F P Nishin cotton trading.
S S Banca for Kobe—500 bales Ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha, 1350 bales Ind. cotton raw Rally Bros.
For Nagoya—100 bales Ind. cotton raw N M K Kaisha, 1000 bales Ind. cotton raw G K Kaisha.
For Moji—100 bales Ind. cotton raw N M K Kaisha.
For Osaka—1100 bales Ind. cotton raw G K Kaisha.
For Yokkinchi—900 bales Ind. cotton raw G K Kaisha.
For Yokohama—100 bales Ind. cotton raw G K Kaisha.

IMPORT.

Jan. 6.

S S Nagato Maru from Osoka Agents N Y Kaisha—552 bales cotton yarn, 78 cases cotton yarn, 84 bales grey cotton yarn, 50 bales cotton drill, 11 cases cotton drill, 50 bales grey cotton drill 248 bales cotton shirting, 69 bales grey shirting, 630 bales cotton sheeting, 21 cases striped cotton drill, 15 cases white shirting 17 cases cotton hosiery, 100 cases umbrella ribs, 32 cases tin mirror boxes, 24 bales dhuti.
From Kobe—68 cases cotton hosiery 50 bales cotton shirting 100 bales cotton sheeting 275 bale Cotton yarn, 170 cases safety matches 18 cases match boxes, 75 cases nonpairenous matches 140 cases refined camphor, 25 pkgs refined sulphur, 10 cases hairdye, 18 cases toys, 8 cases toilet boxes, 90 cases enamelled ware, 92 cases porcelain ware, 50 bgs dried ginger.
From Tokyo—42 cases toys, 25 bales cotton yarn 5 cases cotton yarn.
From Moji—80 bales cotton yarn, 50 cases vegetable wax.
From Hongkong—50 bgs sugar candy, 4 coil rope, 250 bgs cassia 50 cases preserves 39 cases cotton socks.
From Canton—200 bdls cassia 20 bales canes 15 bkts china moat.
From Singapore—230 bdles rattans, 325 bgs rattans, 1138 bgs sago flour, 221 bgs betelnut 85 bags coffee, 55 bgs white, 4 bgs paper 50 bgs nutmeg 35 cases pine apples 50 bales galangal, 7256 pcs planks.
From Colombo—33 bgs cardamums 22 bgs copra.
S S Fultala from Moulmein Agents D I S N Company—2101 pcs teak squares, 5731 pcs teak posts, 91071 pcs teak scantlings, 10907 cubics teak scantlings, 1920 bdles teak battens, 245 pcs teak battens, 1120 pcs teak sleepers, 199 pcs teak planks, 721 pcs teak boards.
S S Almeda from Durban Agents Andrew Yule and Co.—5747 tons Durban ncoal.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY
FOR
PIANO PLAYERS
and other
Musical Instruments.
A golden opportunity for Players on Piano and other musical instruments We have opened a shop for the advantage of players on Piano and other musical instruments All sorts of repairs including tuning are handled by experts with utmost care and with moderate rates. New or second-hand pianos will be supplied on application at reasonable prices We purchase old pianos if desired
DOVE & CO.,
135-138 Bazar Gate Street, Fort, BO

COMMERCIAL.

ABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 4.

		Sales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		7,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		
" Sales of Most Inclus		500
" Import		

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.—

New York Market:—Quiet but Steady under tone.

Spot, Americans Spot Improved request 15·24

Egyptian F. to F. Sales 17·06

Spot, 11 a.m.

Actual in Liverpool at

ning time)	Mar.	26.62
	May.	26 71
	July	26·44
ans 10 a.m.	Mar.	26 33
	July	26 10

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

EGYPTIAN DELIVERY PRICES.

Months	Prices
Jan.	14·46—11
Feb.	
Mar.	14·36—07
April	
May	4 30—07
June	
July	14·0 —06
Aug.	
Sep.	
Oct.	13·16—07
Nov.	
Dec.	

EGYPTIAN.

Jan.	16·55—15
Mar.	11·—20
May	10·9.—25

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 4.

Months.	To-day's prices.
January	14 07+01
February	14 48+02
March	14 43+01
April	14.34+02
May	14 27+02
June	14.17+02
July	14 07+0
August	13·82+02
September	13 53+03
Oct.	13·2 +01
Nov.	1 07+01
December	12 96

Tone :—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Jan 4

A. G. Broach	Good	8·30
" "	Fully Good	8 80
" "	Fine	9·20
No. 1 Oomra	Good	10 40
" "	Fully Good	10·85
" "	Fine	11·25
B. G. Broach	Good	12·20
" "	Fully Good	12·60
" "	Fine	13 00
[illegible]	Good	8 30
" "	Fully Good	8·70
" "	Fine	9·10

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 4.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Jan.	6·70—10
Feb.	16·75—1[illegible]
March	6·80—15
April	16·9 —13
May	7 00—10
June	1 10—08
July	7.10—05
Aug.	17.2 — 0
Sept.	17 5—10
Oct.	1 3—05
Nov.	17·60—05
Dec.	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 4.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		29,000
" Exports to Great Britain		3,000
" " to Continent		
Futures at New York	Jan.	26.33—25
" "	March	26·48—24
" "	May	26.60—2[illegible]
" "	July	26.31—21
Spot Cotton at New York		26 45—35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		26·75—25
Futures at New Orleans	March	26 18—26
" "	May	26 19—26
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		11 1/2
Nominal Bills		
Silver Commercial U. S. mined		99 5/8
Do. Foreign		66 3/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan. 6.

To-days Prices.

Closes at New York	Jan.	26·42—12
	Mar.	26·67— 5
	[illegible]	26·81— 7
	[illegible]	26·55—55

London, Jan. 6.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 1 8 Firm

Bar Gold £4 1 0 Quiet.

Bar Silver Spot 31 15 16 Steady.

MONEY MARKET

London Jan 4

Rentes 3 per cent	58 3/4
[illegible] Short	32 1/4
" 3 months Bills	31 1/4

Quoting Ton of silver:—India and China steady.

Current Rate of England Rate 3

Changes since 17th July 1922

Interest day to day loans 2 3/4

" 7 day market loans 2 1/2

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18 1/4
Hongkong "	£ 17
National "	£ 43 3/4
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£ 4
Eastern Bank	£ 5 1/4

SEEDS.

RAPESEED Real Bold Jan.-Feb. Nominal Dull £ 17 1/4

Rape Seed Yellow Guzerat per ton Real Bold Dec.-Jan.

RAPESEED Brown, Cawnpore per ton Dec. Paid Firmer

LINSEED, Argentine Jan. Feb Paid Sellers Firm £ 16

LINSEED Bombay Bold per ton Afloat Paid Quiet £ 21

Tone of Linseed :—

CASTORSEED, Bombay (sound decorticated per ton) Jan Feb. Value 8 1 2

RAPESEED :— Jan.-Feb. Sellers Paid £ 16 1/2

WAR LOANS ETC

Funding Loan 4% 1960-90	£ 86 1/4+1/4
Victory Bonds 5 %	£ 8 1/4+1/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 5 10— 10
Consols 2 1/2 %	£ 56 1/8—1/8
Bonds Paper 5 /2%	£ 55
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	£ 3 1/.+1/4
Govt. Securities 4%	£ 3 1/.+1
Indian Loan 5 %	£ 111 1/

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London Jan 4th.

WHEAT

Rozario Santa Fe—62 1/2lbs Jan.-Feb. Buyers	4. 9
Barrett Russo—63 1/2 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Buyers	46
Australian Feb.-Mar. Sellers	52
Karachi Barley Jan-F b.	51
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Jan. Feb. Sellers	51
" Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. Jan.-F b. Sellers	50/8

Tone :—Firmer.

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£ 96
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 64 1 2
Copper Brazier	£ 82 1 -
Yellow Metal	7 15/16
Hard Spelter	28
Corrugated Sheets	17 5 1[illegible]

SUGAR.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb Mar.	1[illegible]
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan	15
Crepe Clean Ambriff to Bombay	14.6

Tone—Steadier.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java C. & F. Bombay Brown Sugar 16/18 C.&F. Calcutta an. Nominal Value	19
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan. Sellers	20, 6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Jan-Mar Sellers	20/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan. Sellers	20/8 1/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Jan Sellers	20, 8 1/-
Cuban Sugar Jan. Sellers	17-9

Tone—

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Bombay, Jan. 6.

To-day Reuter reported 21 points higher New York futures. The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for fully good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 485½ and gradually declined to Rs. 485 on partially selling by a Japanese firm. Very little business is reported to have taken place during the course of the day. The price after going up by a rupee touched Rs. 484 at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 484. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 483 and closed at Rs. 481. Fine M. G. Oomra January opening at Rs. 435, going down gradually to Rs. 432½, was quoted Rs. 432 at 4 p.m.; whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 429, declined gradually to Rs. 426½, owing to some selling by a Japanese firm, was quoted Rs. 426 at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengals for January and March were quoted Rs. 354½ nominal.

There was good demand for ready cotton yesterday.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Messrs. Patel Brothers state in their daily report under date 6th January:—"Up to the time of writing we have received no information regarding yesterday's American markets."

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P M.)

Bombay, Jan 6th.

		Rs.
F. G. Broach	Apl./May	481
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan	351
F. G. Bengal	March	351
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan	429
Fine Oomra	March	422

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 4 p.m. on 5th Jan 1923.

Cotton	21,578	Bales
Wheat	4,724	Owts.
Linseed	5,681	"
Rape, etc.	403	"
Gingellyseed	3,243	"
Poppyseed	74	"
Groundnuts	12,800	"
Castorseed	2,936	"
Rice	9.044	"
Myrabolams	4,215	"
Cottonseed	38,026	"
Cowrieseed	1216	"
Gram	2,778	"
Jowar	Nil	"
Mamy	108	"
Barley	Nil	"
Bajra	4,660	"
Coal	4,786	Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 26-4-6.
Bars gold forward, 25-6-6.
Bars silver ready, 82-4.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 82.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, 81-8.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—
Bank's selling T T, 1/4.
Bank's selling D D, 1/4 1/32.
On London—
Bank's selling T T, 1/4 1/16.
Bank's selling D D, 1/4 1/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/4 1/4.
Bank's buying T T, 1/4 1/8.
Bank's buying D D, 1/4 5/32.
Tone of Exchange—Steady Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D, Frcs 433.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 453.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 453.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T, Rs. 167½.
Bank's buying 60 Dst D P, Rs. 152½.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 173.
On Shanghai—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 241.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 177.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 325.
London gold ready—sh. 89.
London silver ready—d. 31-9.
London silver forward—d. 30-15.
Tone of Silver—China and India sold, India bought, quiet.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange, Dollars 4.65-1/8.
French Exchange, Frcs 66.40.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs 24.50.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs 72·10.
Italian Exchange, Liras 92.00.
German Exchange, Mrks 39000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 57/12.
5 per cent War Loan, 83/8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923, 99/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 99/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932, 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 103/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 67.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 94/8.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 67.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 94/8.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 67.

SHARES.

The market closed weak with small business. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1365, India 36, Central 32/8, Tata Bank 14/12 and Eastern 75.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2300, Alliance 230, Apollo 40, Birla Mills 57/8. Bombay Cotton 835, Bombay Dyeing 1280, Bradbury 830, Century 612/8, Central India 3095 xd, Colaba Land 1760, Coorla 175, Crescent 377/8, Edward Sassoon 365, Elphinstone 85, Fazulbhoy 1055, Gokak 172/8, Indian Bleaching 215, Indore-Malwa 535, Jamshed Mfg 290, Kasturchand 465, Kohinoor 1750, Luxmi Cotton 4800, M Petit 3600, Morarji 5175, New Great 580, New City 495. Pabani 555, Pearls 807/8, Phoenix 750, Shapurji 206/4, Simplex 482/8, Standard 1900, Swan 880, Swadeshi 3120, Tata Mill 855.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 360, Bombay-Burma 422/8, Bombay-Burma N I 122/8, Bt Burma Pet 6/12, Bombay Tramway 100, Bombay Flour 1350, Bombay Steam 137/8, Bundi Cement 23, Indian Cement 180, Katni ord 190, Katni def 900. New India 17/8, Shivrajpur 29/8, Tata Iron ord 50, Tata Iron def 138/12, Tata Hydro 690, Tata Oil 31/4 and Scindia Steam 6/8.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Jan. 6.

Name.	Opening rates	Maximum	Minimum	Closing rate
Indore Malwa	535			535
Colaba				1760
Crescent	367-8-0	382-8		377-8
Kohinoor	1740	1755	1715	1750
Nagpore Ordy.	3090	3115	3070	3100
New Great	565	580		5-0
Pearl	792-8-0	812-8	790	810
Phoenix				760
Bombay Cotton				850
Bombay Dyeing	1310		1270	1280
Sir Shapoorji	205	..	202-8-0	206-8
Simplex	482-8-0	490	..	482-8
Swan				900
Swadeshi	3100		3080	3110
Century	605		592-8-0	610
Alcock				360
Indian Cement Ordy.				185
Katni Cement Ordy.				190
Katni Cement Defd.				895
Tata Steel Defd.	137-8-0	145		140
Tata Steel Ordy.				50-10
Bundi Cement				24
Bombay Burmas, Old				422-8
Bombay Burmas, New				123-12
Bombay Steam, Ordy.				140
Bombay Electric Tramway.	100	100-10		100
Central India Mining				22
Shivrajpur				29

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan 6th.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Basis Terms Rs. a. p.	Bid. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 73-36	49 0 0	7 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	48 0 0	7 6 0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla	49 8 0	7 10 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 8 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 4 0	12 12 0
Linseed Brown Thin	2 0 0	12 8 0
Teelseed, White 83-18	72 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Gulzar 73-36	70 0 0	13 12 0
Teelseed, Gulzar 69-36	68 0 0	13 8 0
Teelseed Black	62 0 0	12 8 0
Poppyseed, White	12 8 0	13 4 0
Groundnuts	63 0 0	12 8 0
Mowraseed	8 12 0	7 2 0
Barley	32 0 0	—
Castorseed	55 0 0	11 2 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	36 0 0	5 0 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat May	7 9 6	
Linseed May	11 14 0	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Jan. 6th.

Market Easier.

Bank Telegraphic	1-1-3 32
Bank Demand	1/1-1 15
Bills Acceptance 4 m/s	1 1 1 4
Fcs Demand	420
American Dollars	3.5
Hongkong Dollars	173
Shanghai	241
Japan	157
Singapore	177

Market Steady.

MILL QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL CLOTHS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Jan, 7.

	Rs. a. p.
Khaddi:—	
Sezlie	1 2 0
S. D. Sarsoon	1 1 3
Tata	1 0 0
Elphinstone	1 1 3
Longcloth (full weight) No. 24, 48 inches:—	
Rachael per lb.	—
Standard per lb.	1 7 0
Century per lb.	1 8 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 8 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 8 6
Texula per lb.	1 8 0
Phoenix	1 7 0
Pearl	1 8 0
Manekji (Gay mouth)	1 6 0
Elphinstone (Batti)	1 9
Jacob (Four minars)	1 9 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5292/5293:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Swan Finley per lb.	1 8 0
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Longcloth A quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 8 0
Kohinoor per lb.	1 8 0
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
Longcloth Extra (heavier, 4/49 inches)	
Texula (Head) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchants) per lb.	1 7 6
Century (Eagle) per lb.	1 6 6
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	—
E. D. Sassoon (Star) per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob (Kalamkar) per lb.	1 6 0
Dhoties:—	
Century per lb.	1 6 6
Spring (Merchants) per lb.	1 7 0
Grey Drill, Century mill:—	
No. 1126 per piece	15 0 0
No. 1284 per piece	13 12 0
Dhoties:—7. 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 0
Texula (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Dhoties:—10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 0
Texula (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Check 8 lbs. Grey Drills:—	
Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per piece	6 12 0
Swan Finley per piece	6 12 0
Hindustan per piece	7 0 0
Check 10 lbs. Grey Drill:—	
Texula per piece	7 2 0
Pearl per piece	7 8 0
Bleached Cheek:—	
Texula per piece	—
Kamaraband per piece	8 8 0
Bombay United per piece	8 [illegible]
Black Check 8 lbs:—	
Texula per piece	9 0 0
Spring per piece	—
E. D Rachael	7 10 0
Remarks:—	

KARNATAK MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

HUBLI, Jan. 4.

The cotton crop in these parts is no more promising this year than it was last year. Eight annas crop is anticipated on the Hubli-Dharwar side. But the Gadag-Bijapur crop extremely disappointing. Cotton seed at Hubli is selling at 20 lbs. per rupee.

Groundnut samples of the Yolargi crop are now available. The seed is good. There are enquiries at Rs. 15 per 8 maunds.

The cake market is steady. Cardi cake is quoted at Rs. 15/8 per 400 lbs.; groundnut cake at Rs. 110 per ton and castor seed at Rs. 62 per ton. Cardi oil Rs. 44-8 per 8 maunds. Cardi seed 5½ seers per rupee.

The hides and skins market is growing dull. The cable quotations have been very depressing Goat skins 190 200; sheep skins 90-100; kegs 3½ to 4 lbs. per rupee. Bones Rs. 55-60 per ton.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

The net profit of the Central Bank of India Ltd., for the year 1922, including the sum of Rs. 1,35,057-5-6 brought forward from last year' account amounts to Rs 17,01,967-1-11, which the Directors have disposed of as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Transferred to Reserve Fund (which will now stand at Rs. 30 lakhs)	5,00,000	0	
(2) Set aside for Income-tax and Super-tax and Bonus to staff	1,95,000	0	
(3) Written off Premises account	2,00,000	0	
(4) Ad-interim dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum (free of income-tax) paid for the half year ended 30th June, 1922	3,50,000	0	
(5) In payment of final dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum (free of income-tax) for the half year ended 31st December, 1922	3,50,000	0	
(6) Carried forward to next year's account	1,06,967	1	11
	Rs. 17,01,967	1	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 5th Jan 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.930 inches.
Temperature of Air	7.49 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66.5
Dew Point	62.0
Relative humidity of Air	0.858
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.6
Maximum temperature of Air	84.0
Minimum temparature of Air	66.7
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	E.WNW.
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	106 miles,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

		HIGH WATER			LOW WATER		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Jan	h. m	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	h. m
Tu	9	m 7 3	20 7	9	m 6 6	11
		10 51	28 7		10 46	27
W	10	m 4 11	27 9	10	m10 51	17 11
		17 7	25 9		22 49	20 3
Th	11	m 5 12	26 8	11	m12 4	17 9
		a18 36	25 10		..	77
F	12	m 6 21	26 1	12	m 0 31	21 0
		20 2	26 5		13 11	17 5
S	30	m 7 54	25 1	30	m 2 20	99
		9 37	23 4		2 33a	72
M	1	m 9 41	25 10	1	m 4 7	22
		22 59	23 2		15 54	97

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Jan. 6.

Name	Paid up amount	Face Div. Value paid	Last Div.	Quotations to buy.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad	100	100 Feb-Aug.	9%	320
Alliance	100	100 Jan-Aug.	7%	136
Baroda	50	100 Jan-July	7%	75
Imperial	500	500 Jan-July	10%	1365
" Contributary	122	"	10	340
India	50	100 Jan-July	7%	86
Central	25	50 Feb-Oct.	7%	32-8
Tata Bank	22 1-2	75 "	as. 8	14/12
Chartered Bank	£. 5	£.5 Apr-Oct.	13-3	£ 17
Eastern	£ 5	£.10 "	"	75
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	S 125	S 125 "	£ 5	£ 115
Mercantile Bank of India	A £ 12	1/2 " "	15%	£ 27/8

RAILWAYS COMPANIES.

Ahmadabad Prantij	500	500	Feb,-Oct.	11 1/2%	660xd	
Amritsar Patty	100	100	"	8 1/4%	110	
Central Provinces	100	100	"	8%	92	
Chaparmukh Silchat	100	100	"	4 1/2%	52/12	
Dond Baramate Khulsa	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2 1/2%	65	
Bhagirhat.	100	100	"	4%	100	
Larkhana	100	100	"	4%	74	
Mandhra Bhoa	90	100	Feb-Aug.	4 7/8%	62xd	
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5por cent,	58	
Sara Sirajguni	130	100	Mar-Sept.	1 1/4%	65	
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%	76	
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul-Jan.	8 1/2%	115	
Tapti Valley	509	500	Mar-Sept.	"	590	
Upper Sindh Light	102	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	6	

CEMENT AND MANQIRE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10	July	8 1/8	23	
Bamankua	5	..	..	..	4	
Central Mining	10	..	..	32 3%	21-8	
Indian Cement	250	250	..	20%	180	
Katal Cement ord.	100	100	"	20	190	
" Defd	40	40	"	134 16	900	
Jsvrajpur	19	10	"	4-2-4	29/8	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Ah. Advance Allianee	500	500	Apr-Oct.	250	2300	
Cotton	100	100	"	20	230	
Apollo	50	50	Feb.-Jan.	8	40	
Birla Mills	100	100	Apl, Sept.	8	57/8	
By. Cotton	500	500	Sept-Dec.	50	835	
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-Apl.	72/8	1280	
Bradbury	250	250	Jun -Nov.	80	830	
Bombay Industrial	100	100	"	18	75	
Century	100	100	pl-Sep.	40	612/8	
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	300	3095xd	
Colaba Land	700	700	March	90	1760	
Coorla	100	100	June-Dec.	10	175	
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	30	377/8	
Currimbhoy	350	350	"	50	..	
David	250	250	Apl,-Sept.	45	..	
Dawn	250	250	Mar-Apl.	80	810	
E. D. Sassoon United	11/2	10	Sept.	as. 8	3/14	
Edward Sassoon,	200	200	Mar-Aug.	25	365	
Elphinstone	100	100	June	3/8	85	
Falulbhoy	250	250	"	100	1055	
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sept.	125	1800	
Globe	100	100	"	30	150	
Gokak	100	100	"	15	172/8	
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May	10	215	
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb.	40	535	
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	Mar-Oct.	15	290	
Kastoorchand	500	500	July-Dec.	50	465	
Khatao	100	100	Apl.-Nov.	25	390	
Kilachand Mill's	25	25	Aug-Jan	as 12	13/12	
Kohinoor	500	500	Mar-Aug.	72-8	1750	
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Ap -Oct.	250	4800	
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	"	28	155	
Madhowji	500	500	Jnly-Dec;	20	325	
Mathuradas	500	500	May-Nov	35	600	
Manecki Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	250	3600	
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Aug.	15	220	
Morarji	1000	1000	Ap.-Nov	500	5175	
New Great	200	200	Mar-Sept	35	580	
New City	102	100	"	35	495	
Pabani	250	250	"	50	555	
Pearls	250	250	July-Dec	70	307/8	
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Aug.	65	750	
Premier	100	100	May		115	
Planet	100	100	Dec-Aug	15	140	
Presidency Mills	125	125	Aug-Jan	25	160	
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	Apr-Aug	15	100	
Shapurji	102	101	Aug-Sept	15	206/4	
Sholapur	2000	1000	Apr-Oct.	1800	14000n	
Simplex	250	250	Jan-Dec.	15	482/8	
Standard	500	500	Apr Sept	130	1900	
Swan	250	250	Mar-Aug	70	880	
Swadeshi	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	3120	
Tata Mill	500	500	ay Oct	60	855	
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Apr-Oct	100	1900	

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricy	188	100	"	5%	80	
Andhra Valley	1200	1000	"	5	660xd	
By. Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	"	5	100	
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	35	690	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	123	"	50	360	
B. Burma T. Corpo	125	125	"	10	422/8	
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	"	4	122/8	
By. Four	500	500	Jan-Aug.	15	1350	
Bt. Burma Pet	8	£.	Mar-Oct.	as 3.	6-12	
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Rs.	41/2 p. c,	137-8	
Kemp & Co.	200	200	July.	20	148	
Marchs	200		July	28	52	
New India Insur.	25	250	"	"	17-8	
Oriential Govt. Life	50	200	April	36%	350	
Phillips	48		July	10%	42	
Fort Canning	1000		Sept.	5 p c,	625	
Scindla Steam	30	30	"	"	6/8	
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	4 p.c.	50	
Defd	30	30	Sept.	202	138/12	
N. Ord.	75	75	"	"	..	
N. Ded	400	400	"	"	..	
Tata Oil,	100	100	"	"	431/	

GODREJ'S SAFES

7 large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co. after their experience of their Safes in the recent fire in their premises.

272 Safes supplied for Savings Banks, India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Post and Telegraphs, in July 1913.

21C Burglar Resisting Safes recently supplied to Government to replace other makers' Safes that had been burgled.

Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.

Near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

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(English Edition)

EDITED BY SIR P. C. RAY

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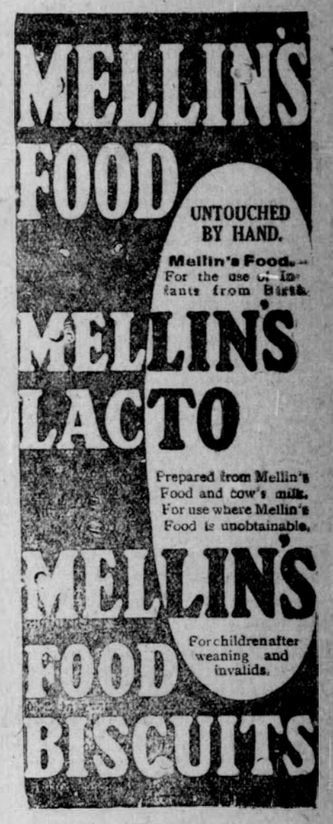

ESTABLISHED 1874

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Result of 16th Triennial Valuation
SURPLUS RS. 22 LAKHS
enabling maintenance BONUS at same rates as on the last occasion.

Whole Life Policies Rs. 10 per 1000 per annum.
Endowment Policies Rs 8 per 1000 per annum.

STRINGENT VALUATION GUARANTEES HIGHLY SATISFACTORY FUTURE PROSPECTS.

The Company affords Excellent Security. Participating Policies effected at once can earn three Years' bonus at next Valuation as at 31st December 1924.

For particulars apply to
H. Edwin Jones, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, January 9.

Bombay Art Society's Conversazione, Tow Hall, 9-15 p.m.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, 31, Sprott Road Ballard Estate, 3-30 p.m.

Prof. N. G. Damle's lecture on Psychology Elphinstone College at 4 p.m.

C Ward candidates meeting re. Municipal Elections, Arya Bhavan Sandhurst Road, 5-30 p.m

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10.

Mme. Bella Pevsner's lectaure on Palestine, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Prof. P. Geddes to preside.

Bombay Races: Seventh Extra Meeting.
Reception at Government House, 9-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 11.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Special Meeting, 4-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 13.

Bombay Races: Eighth Extra Meeting.
The s.s. Kashgar with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

G. I. P. (VICTORIA TERMINUS.)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	17 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 [illegible]
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	14 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 20
Poona Mail	11 40	14 40
Inter & Ord. Poona Express	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 50	7 30
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 [illegible]
Madras Fast passenger	21 40	9 45

B. B. & C. I. (COLABA.)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	13 35	16 [illegible]
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 10
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express	21 40	7 [illegible]

Delhi Express Trains will stop at Grant Road in both directions and at Dadar in the Down direction.

Domestic Occurrence.

HENRY DESOUZA, son of J. Fulgencio DeSouza of Bombay Port Trust Hamalage Dept. at his residence 740, Cumberwada, Dadar. Funeral leaves this evening at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) for Salvacao Church, Dadar.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

S S Clan "Murdoch" left Liverpool on the morning of the 5th January.

ALL-INDIA JAIN ASSOCIATION.

The anniversary of the All-India Jain Association (Bharat Jain Mahamandal) comes off on the 21st instant at Lalitpur, under the chairmanship of Lalla Jagmanderlal Jaini, Judge High Court, Indore. There will be a religious procession; and matters of vital importance will be discussed. Jains from all parts of India are requested to attend.

FIRE IN A GODOWN.

A serious fire broke out in a godown containing mill stores shortly after noon on Sunday. The godown was a large building 120 feet by 60 feet in Second Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla and belonged to Messrs. Ormerod and Co. The fire was brought under control in about 35 minutes time, but not before damage to the extenf of about Rs. 120,000 was caused to the building and its contents. Owing to the excessive heat the roof of an adjoining building also collapsed but no one was injured by the accident.

BOMBAY PAPER & STATIONERY MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The following resolution, has been passed, in the meeting of the Bombay Merchants' Association held at Mr. Badrudeen Ahmed ji's house on the 5th inst. and sent to the Secretary, Government of India, Department of Commerce, Delhi:—

Paper Merchant's Association, Bombay, respectfully but strongly protests against new tariff rates put into force from the January 1st, 1923, as these rates being extraordinarily higher than the actual rate of imported goods, necessitate payment at more than double the rate of *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent. legally imposed by the Government."

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE BOMBAY.

POST-GRADUATE COURSE.

The following is the programme for the sixth week Monday 8th instant to Saturday the 13th instant.

TIME 5 TO 6 P.M.

Dr. S. K. Vaidya, M.R.C.S., D.T.M. D.P.H. (Cantab.) Pathology Respiratory System Monday. Dr. R. D. Shirwalkar, M.S.F.R.C.S. (Eng.) Surgery. Tuesday. Dr. A.S. Erulkar, M. D. (Lond.) Medicine Wednesday. Dr. G.V. Deshmukh, F.R.C.S. Surgery Thursday. Dr. A.K. Contractor, M.D. (Lond.) Medicine Friday.

TIME 6-15.

Dr. M.V. Mehta, F.R.C.P.I.M.(Ir.) Midwifery Saturday.

THE GIRL GUIDES, BOMBAY.

The Girl Guide Movement in Bombay is starting the New Year with a large and interesting programme. Girls of various communities are being drawn in very rapidly, and the keenness of the younger members makes it very difficult for Head-quarters to keep pace with them. Vacancies in the Executive have been filled up and the organisation of Guide Work is now being dealt with in an adequate manner A meeting of the local Association will be held on Wednesday (the 10th instant) at 11 a. m. when the programme for the year will be discussed.

Mrs. Hayward, Provincial Commissioner, will be At Home to Guide officers, members of local associations and others interested in the Guide movement at the Twn Hall on Wednesday, (the 17th instant) at 5-30 p.m. Tea and Refreshments will be served, and this will be a good opportunity for those present to get acquainted with Guide Work in Bombay.

INSPECTION AND SPORTS.

An inspection of all the Guide Companies will be held at the end of February and it will then be decided which Company shall be awarded the David Cup. The Cup is at present in the possession of the IX Bombay (Queen Mary High School) Company.

It has been decided to have a Girl Guide Sports Day on Saturday February 24th on the Oval. Races and competitions of various kinds will take place and prizes will be awarded to the winners. Any school or other bodies wishing to start companies or any one in Guide work should communicate with Mrs. Riskford, Acting Divisional Commissioner, C/o Messrs Cox and Co. Fort.

SEVA SADAN.

The Secretary acknowledges receipts of the following donations for the quarter ending December 1922.

Seth Muiraj Khatav Rs. 500; Seth Jamnadas Bhagubha Rs. 100; Mrs. N. Subharao Rs. 25; A Calcutta Zoroastrian Rs. 150; Mr. K. Cassambhai Rs. 100; Col. Sir H. E. Banatwalla Rs. 50; Manager Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris Rs. 50; through the 5th Presidency Magistrate Rs. 40; A Friend Rs. 20. Mrs. Bejanji N. Kapadia Rs. 21; Lady L. A. Shah Rs. 20; Mrs. Hamabai J. K. Mehta Rs. 20; Mrs. P. D. Patel Rs. 15; D. C. Rs. 15; Messrs. Jeevanji Jamasji & Co. Rs. 10; Mrs. S. B. Billimoria Rs. 10; Mr. B. M. Kissan Rs. 10. Mrs. N. F. Seervai Rs. 10; Mrs. S. S. Dabholkar Rs. 10; A Zoroastrian Office Rs. 15. Messrs. Khan & Khan Rs. 10; Mr. N. F. Kanny Rs. 10; Mr. N. J. Ready Money Rs. 10. Mrs. K. S. Powalla Rs. 10; Mr. S. C. Khambatta Rs. 10; Mr. N. S. Gazdar Rs. 10; Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Rs. 10. Mrs. M. M. Cama Rs. 10; Sums below ten Rs. 196. (General Fund.) Dilsaad Begum Nawab Mirza Rs. 150. Mr. K. Cassambhai Rs. 150; Trustees of Seth Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Charity Rs. 159; Mr. B. D. B. Jeejeebhoy Rs. 30. A Zoroastrian Lady Rs. 25; B. T. Rs. 5. (School Feeding.)

FORTHCOMING MEETING.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

The Hon. Dr. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad Kt., L.L.D., will deliver a lecture on "Gokhale,—the Man and His Work" in the Hall of the Union on Saturday (the 13th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) The Hon. Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha Kt., will preside.

THE N. M. WADIA GENERAL LIBRARY.

The following are extracts from the 75th and 76th Consolidated Reports of the N. M. Wadia General Library, for the years 1920 and 1921:—

The Managing Committee place before the members and subscribers the report of the management of the library for two years ending 31st December 1921. No report for the year 1920 was printed and no meeting convened as the Managing Committee did not think it desirable to incur the expense necessary for the Annual General Meeting in the straightened circumstances of the Library.

On the 31st December 1921 there were on the roll 41 life members; 34 first class members; 74 Second class members; and 553 subscribers, making in all 702 members and subscribers which compared with the figures of the previous year shows a decrease of (1) First class member, (8) Second class members, and 75 Subscribers. Of these 702 members and subscribers 316 were Parsis; 333 were Hindus; 32 Christians; 15 Mahomedans and 6 Jews.

The average daily attendance of readers at the Chandanwadi Reading Room was 68, and at the Library premises on the Khetwadi Main Road, 25. 8462 works on different subjects were issued to members and subscribers during the year under report. 3405 Volumes were taken out during the years for perusal in the library premises. 2236 News Paper swere issued during the years, and 10621 Periodicals circulated amongst the Life members and First Class members.

The total receipts realised from various sources amounted to Rs. 11,637-11-0 to which may be added Rs. 7,500 received from the Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charity Funds as a grant-in-aid towards the expenses of the Library and a sum of Rs. 1,075 being voluntary contributions made by the members, of which Rs. 800 were contributed by members of the Managing Committee making in all Rs. 20,212-11-0. The total payments including Rs. 7 893-8-6 spent on account of rent and other incidental expenses of the Library and the Reading room amounted to Rs. 20,407-13-5 resulting in the deficit of Rs. 195-2-5.

There are two bills aggregating in all Rs. 1,526-14-6 for charges incurred in the usual course on account of purchase of Newspapers and Periodicals and other sundry expenses which the Library could not pay as there was not sufficient money at the Bank to pay them. It is a debt which the Library has legitimately incurred and which it should arrange to pay at a very early date. The real deficit would thus amount to Rs. 1,722-0-11.

THE MANAGEMENT'S DIFFICULTY.

We experience a great difficulty in the collection of subscriptions. The old peon of the Library who worked as bill-collectors left us suddenly, as they got more pay elsewhere. Their place is taken by a bill collecting agent who gets a commission in the moneys realised. This system works satisfactorily, and is also advantageous to us. But the Committee very much regret that there are numerous members and subscribers-who allow their subscriptions to run into arrears, and make numbers of promises to pay without keeping any of them; when pressed for payment they resign, and we lose both the members and the arrears. At a time when the Library is in financial difficulties and is actually working at a loss every member and subscriber should think themselves bound in honour to remit the subscription to the librarian as it falls due without even waiting for the bill collector to come round. Will our members and subscribers act upon this principle?

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

THEFT OF OFFICE RECORDS.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector Deshpande charged Peter Thomas Noronha with the theft of cash books and office records belonging to the Allmans Company's Mercantile Agency, Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

According to the complainants the accused was at one time serving under them. He left the service and opened his own business at 79, Medows Street, under the name of the "All-India Mercantile Association". On the 12th ultimo, the accused went to the complainants' office and ordered the latter's sepoy to fetch him some tea etc. While the sepoy was aw the accused got hold of important books and records and carried them away.

The accused pleaded guilty and his Worship convicted and sentenced him to be bound over for six months on his own surety for Rs. 100.

CORONER'S COURT.

KNOCKED DOWN BY TRAIN.

On Friday, Mr. G. R. King, Coroner held an inquest on the body of Salgiri (40) a Pardeshi, who was knocked down by a local train at Matunga on Thursday night.

The evidence showed that at about 7-30 p.m. on Thursday a pointsman of G. I. P. Railway on the Matunga Station saw the deceased running from the down line. He shouted to stop the deceased as a Thana local was running but he failed to hear him and was knocked down by the engine. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Raja Kishorilal Goswami, first Indian Member of the Bengal Executive Council died on January 5th aged 67.

WHY HE RESUMED PRACTICE.

MR. ABHYANKAR'S EXPLANATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 6.

Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, Barrister-at-Law and a member of the All-India Congress Committee has resumed practice which he had suspendid for the last two years and in doing so he issued a statement to the Press, in the course of which he says:—The Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee having recognised the fact had unanimously made recommendation, but the Gaya Congress did not accept it. I had suspended practive as a lawyer originally for a year to give trial to the Congress view in the matter in spite of my opinion to the contrary, and continued suspension further for another year in the hope that the Congress shall soon come to some practical politics but the so-called spiritualism in the Congress having willed it otherwise at Gaya, I think it useless to contine wasting my little sarifice any more, and I, therefore, now resume my practice. I may as well state here that I shall always be ready to do that whica is useful and which lies in my humble power to do in the cause of my country."

LAWRENCE STATUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 6.

Apropos the Lawrence Statue controversy and the letter addressed to the Municipal Committee, Lahore, by the Secretary of the Lahore Congress Committee about the removal of the statue from the Mall, the Secretary of the Municipal Committee in reply says: "The matter is under consideration of the Government whose reply is being awaited. As long as their reply is not received the Committee cannot proceed further.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

INDIA'S STRONGEST MAN.

A unique performance which will appeal specially to Indian athletes will be given at the Excelsior Theatre on Friday next at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Prof. Bhojwani, the Indian Hercules, will give a special and wonderful demonstration of weight lifting and his powers of resistance, exhibiting feats of strength many of them worthy of challenging the world.

The programme will be selected from the following:—

1. He will stop a motor car (up to 14 H. P.)
2. He will support on his chest a stone weighing 10.000 lbs.
3. He will support a bridge on his chest allowing 50 men at a time to get on it.
4. Professor Bhojwani will be locked in a small cage having bars one inch thick and from which he will escape by bendinng the bars.
5. Chains cannot hold him. Gentlemen from the audience will bind him securely with a chain. He will free himself in a moment.
6. The Prof. will lie on a bed of nails and support six men on his chest.
7. He will lift a chakkar (stone) weighing 1,000 lbs.
8. While lying down he will lift bar bells weighing 300 lbs.
9. He will lift a stone weighing 100 lbs. with one finger.

Professor Bhojwani issues a challenge for feats Nos. 7 and 8. Anybody performing them will be rewarded with the sum of Rs. 500.

The professor was born at Shikarpur in the north of Sind in 1894. He worked as a jeweller but he has always been keenly interested in physical culture and is an enthusiastic advocate of Indian exercises, especially weightlifting, called "Penjdee" in Sind. There will be popular prices.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

"Dayasagar" writes—

"The Christmas and New Year (Watch-Night) services in Bombay, were conducted by Commissioner Jivanand (Julius Horskins) assisted by Mrs. Horskins and The Chief Secretary Colonel Jayaveera (Stanley R. Ewens). The hall at Morland Road Byculla, was well filled on each occasion. Practica and helpful addresses were interspersed with attractive singing The Salvation Army Singing Brigade composed of officers working at the Headquarters and in other departments in this city, and who for several nights previous had been serenading European residents at their residences with tuneful carols, did useful service in connexion with these meetings also..

During these gatherings Commissioner Jivanand announced that the meettings of General Booth in South India had been great success, and had the pleasure of conveying to Bombay Salvationists and friends the General's Christmas greetings and New Year's wishes.

The Commissioner accompanied with some of his staff paid a visit to the Beggars' Camp at Rowli Hill, when 151 helpless recipients public charity sat down to a good, Christmas dinner. Under the Army's management thes poor people are being well looked after, and it was noted that cane work for the blind and Handloom weaving for others was in progress.—A party of officers connected with the S. A. Headquarters also visited the Umarkhari Jail and addressed and sang to the prisoners. One of the party, who is a good concerting player, gave the prisoners some music which was greatly appreciated. The visitation of the jails is a regular feature of the Army's work in Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad.

GENERAL BOOTH

Great preparations are being made for the visits of General Booth to Anand, in Gujarat, where he arrives on the 19th of this month, holding a public meeting in Gujarati the same evening. The following afternoon will witnes a grand march-past of Salvation Army Gujarati troops. The General will afterwards come on Bombay arriving here on the morning of the 22nd, when there will be a public reception at Colaba Station. His one and only public lecture in this city, takes place the same evening in the Sir Cowasjee Jehingar Hall opposite the Museum. Admission will be by free tickets which are now available at the Salvation Army Headquarters Morland Road, Byculla."

H.E. Sir Henry Wheeler will lay the foundation stone of the medical school and open the Industrial and Agriculture Exhibition at Darbhanga in February next.—A. P.

A Madras message of January 6th says, the latest news regarding disturbances in the Agency is that the few remaining members of the gang which had been broken up are believed to have collected on Gudam Hills.—A. P.

The Lahore Municipal Committee has instituted 14 cases before the First Class Magistrate under section 77 of the Municipal Act against 14 merchants of Lahore for refusing to give declaration regarding the parcel post [illegible] said to have been received by them.—A. P.

Official and Personal.

There was a dance at Belvedere, on January 6th Five hundred guests were invited. The folowing had supper at their Excellencies' table:—

H. H. Princess Bidya of Siam, Mr. and Mrs. Colvin, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. George Morgan and Mr. and Mrs. Currie, Mrs. Will, the Hon. Mrs. Dutt, the Hon. Mrs. Gupta, the Hon. Elsie Mackay, sir Francis Oppenheimer, Sir Reginald Clarke and Mr. C. N. Doutel.

His Excellency the Viceroy visited the Calcutta School of tropical medicine on January 6th. His Excellency was greatly interested in the research work which is being carried on especially in Kalazar and hookwork disease which cause havoc in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief returned to Delhi from Gwalior on January 5th.

His Excellency Sir William Marris will be at home to the delegates to the Indian Science Congress on the 10th instant.

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri arrived at Patna on Saturday by the Bombay Mail and is expected to leave for Delhi on Sunday, the 14th instant.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF INDIA & CEYLON.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

Resolutions to be moved at the annual general meeting of the Assciated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon cover such matters as representation in the Legislative Assembly, fiscal policy, removal of export duty on hides and skins and taxation of motor vehicles, currency question, railway management and commercial aviation.

A GERMAN WIDOW'S CLAIM.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

To-day the Hon. the Cief Justice delivered judgment in the appeal by the defendant in the suit of Mrs. Lucie Jacob against Mr. David Alexander Wills for alleged breach of promise of marriage against the judgment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Buckland awarding Mrs. Jacob Rs. 35,000 as damages. The plaintiff was a widow. She was a German by birth, but married in England with a British subject, one Mr. Jacob, who died in 1913. The defendant was an assistant in the firm of Heilgers and Company of Calcutta. They met at Simla, and it was originally intended that the marriage should take place in October 1915, but before that difficulties had arisen by reason of the war with Germany and the German origin of the plaintiff.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Buckland held that the parties had agrred that the marriage should be postponed until after the termination of the war. The Chief Justice found it difficult to hold that there was a definite agreement at the end of 1915 that the parties should be married after the termination of the war. He was convinced that both the parties regarded the engagement as at an end, and acted in such a way as to show mutual rescission of the contract to marry. His Lordship allowed the appeal, dismissed the plaintiff's suit and directed her to pay the costs of the defendant in the appeal and the original trial.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

Bengal, 5th January 1923. Threshing o winter paddy continues. Spring crops ar doing well.

The United Provinces, the Western Circle, 4th January 1923.—Prospects of what gram and sugarcane are good.

The Punjab, (5th Jan.), week ending 1st January. Light rain fell throughout the province in the week ended the 25th December and wheat sowings were recommended in some barren tracts during this week. Dry harvesting of cotton and sugarcane continues. The yields reported are normal and the rabi prospects good.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 6.

Mr. Amar Nath, a Vakil is undergoing trial before the City Magistrate, Lahore, for alleged offence of setting fire to his own cigarette shop which he got insured against fire for Rs. 30,000, the property of the shop being worth only Rs. 6,000. When the insurance transaction had been completed, the accused, it is alleged, removed most of the property in the shop to Amritsar and afterwards finding an opportunity set the shop on fire with a view to claiming indemnity from a London insurance company, with the local agents of which the property had been insured.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES IN NOVEMBER.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

43 joint stock companies were registered in November last with an authorised capital of Rupees 123 lakhs as against 31 companies with a capital of Rs. 265 lakhs. In October, 1922, there were 16 companies in Bengal with a capital of Rs. 29½ lakhs. 31 companies went into liquidation or were finally dissolved in November, 1922.

A Rangoon message of January 5th says, the reported political murder in Prome District of a candidate at the recent Legislative Council election is stated in a Government communique to be one ascribable more to business rivalry and personal enmity than to political motives, the previous assault on the deceased indicating the existence of a longstanding feud.—A. P.

"DHARMA OF A SANYASI"

SHRI SHANKARACHARYA'S STATEMENT

ETERNAL AND INDIVISIBLE ALLEGIANCE TO GOD.

The following are extracts from the statement made by Sree Shankeracharya in the Court of the District Magistrate at Monghyr:—

We have never yet gone out of our way (i.e. uninvited) to any place or assembly for adumbrating our religious views on any subject what soever; but, when we are approached and requested by earnest desciples to expound to them the Dharma in respect of any topic whatsoever, we have no option but to tell honestly out sincere reading of the scriptural doctrine thereon and our heartfelt application thereof to the actual details of the particular question on hand. Thus, when earnest enquirers seek our ecclesiastical advice and spiritual guidence on a political, industrial, economic, social or one so called (secular subjects) we can no mor refuse to candidly enlighten them on the Dharma thereon than we possibly can with regard to the detailso f a marriage sacrament, a funeral obsequies,, a sacrifical abilition or other such so called purely religious topic referred to us for exposition.

And this we have to do, absolutely irrespective of personalities, parties, communities, races etc. On the one hand and of the possible or even certain consequences on the other. We cannot take sides, we cannot supress facts and we cannot mince matters; we must always tell the truth and relentlessly condemn injustice wherever we may find it; and, if both the contending parties (e.g. the Government and the Congress) be in the wrong, we have no alternative but to condemn both according to their deserts. This we have always actually done and clearly explained in our lectures.

SANYASI IDEALS.

At the time of entering Holy orders, we Sanyasis are called upon to renounce the whole World including father and mother, wife and children, land and lucre and even temporal Goverarments and National Congress and to Swear eternal and indivisible allegiance to our only Lord and Master, that is, God (the everlasting yea of Carlyle). No one forced us to take Sanyas; we ourselves, throughly knowing its rigid rules and carefully courting the cost, deliberately and after long years of weary longing and dreary waiting, continually sought and finally obtained the authority to don that long longed for saffron-coloured robe of sanyas. Nay more: the late Jagad Guru Sri Shankaracharya selected us for and compelled us in to, succeding himon his sacredotal throne. And, although from the stand points of Spiritulity and learning, we have always deemed ourselves outterly unworthy thereof, yet have we ever striven and shall ever strive to faithfully discharge our elementary and fundamental duty of conscientiously performing our Dharma of Daarmopadesh at any cost under all circumstances and to the best and utmost exert in our humble power, physical, material, intellectual, ethical, spiritual etc.) and never flinching or faltering therefrom. This is neither a rigat to be vindicated nor a privilege to be enjoyed but merely a duty to be performed: in fact the irreducible minimum required of us and permited to us therein.

But if in this process of expounding the Dharma, not out of any partiality towards one or hatred towards another, but merely for their own good and as an unavoidable duty of ours which we can never of our own voluntary accord refrain from endeavouring to perform, we give offence to the Government or the people or both (as we very often do) and are punished therefor, we simply cannot help it and must and do always cheerfully take it all as part of the game.

And this takes us on, in conclusion, to a brief consideration of the magesterial desire expressed in the proceedings against us to the effect that we should bind ourselves with 2 sureties (for Rs. 6000/- in all) for our good behavious towards th King and his subjects And apart from the fun of the Government demanding money from a Sanyasi, let us reitarate and emphasise what we have already in the opening paragraphs of this very statement explained, regarding the meaning and implications and consequences of our sanyasa and of our Jagatguru Sankaracharyaship, neither of which we can sell for a mess of pottage or otherwise barter for any purpose or reason whatsoever. We have not done anything against our Dharma and there is no one not even God, who can tell us to account whom we need be afraid of and whom we should give any such undertaking to?

CANNOT ABANDON DHARMOPADESH.

If the mere speaking of the unvarnished truth and the simple propagation of pure Dharma be a crime, we are not merely guilty thereof but positively glory therein and heartily congratulate ourselves thereon. And we see no reason why, having the power (physical, material, mental, and moral) to continue to perform our dharma of dharmopadesh, we should voluntarily refrain therefrom. Any other person who has taken up the work of Dharmopadesh of him own choice as a labour of love which he is free to renounce at any time, may do so at the magisterial bidding; but we who have no other Dharma than Dharmopadesh, whom all other activities are positively forbidden to and who have no choice in the matter, cannot voluntarily abandon it, even at the bidding of the very guru who actually initiated us, entrusted this work to us and placed us on this throne of Dharma. This may look like the obstinate madiaeval Ecclesiastism St. Thomas a Beekett of Canterbury which cost him his life; but we are here, not in order to save our life or to achieve any other object but merely to fulfil our prescribed Dharma; and we cannot be deflected there from by any other consideration whatsoever.

NEW BIBLE.

To guarantee the future and to draw a veil over the past were a fair and reasonable offer; but to insist on the latter without giving us the former—this is certainly too one-sided a proposition for any sane person to accept. In fact, the very fact of the continued existence of the various gagging sections 124 A I. P. C., 144, Cr. P.C., 108 C. P. C, etc (irrespective Truth is, to us, not merely a sufficient proof of the continued impertinence and unregenrate character of the sun-dried bureaucrat's heart to-day, but it also means that, in place of the Lord Jesus Christ's teaching: "Know the Truth and the Truth saall make you free (St. John VIII-16) the Government has coined the new Version "Tell the Truth and the Truth shall make you bound" (under one or more of the sections just alluded to) and that we are expected to discard the original teaching and bow down to the Government's new Bible instead? This is surely impossible.

There are, therefore, only 3 ways of silencing us:—(1) the adopting of Dharma by the State as its guiding principle at all times, in all places and under all circumstances, thereby rendering our criticism unnecessary, as just above explained; (2) the peoples' refraining from seeking our spiritual guidance which, at their own invitation, we are giving them to-day; and (3) the incapacitating of us therefrom (by deportation internment imprisonment, transportation, illness, insanity, death and the like). The middle contingency is not likely.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

ENGLAND vs. NEW ZEALAND.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Chrichchurch.—Three thousand persons turned out to watch the second Test Match between England and New Zealand in perfect weather. The home side made 313 for 7 wickets. Collins scoring 102 and Shepherd 66.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

SECOND DAY'S PLAY.

Christchurch.—The day was lovely and the wicket was good when 7,000 cricket enthusiasts witnessed the second day's play of the second Test Match between England and New Zealand to-day. New Zealand made 375. The M. C. C. have scored 329 for 7 wickets. Chapman made 77, Wilkinson 59, and Lowry 61.—Reuter.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The following are the Association Football results to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Stoke one, Arsenal nil; Preston three, Villa two; Birmingham one; Sunderland two; West Bromwich three, Blackburn nil; Cardiff one, Bolton nil; Burnley one, Sheffield four; Liverpool one, Chelsea nil; Huddersfield one, Everton nil; Oldham nil, Manchester City three; Tottenham two, Middlesboro nil; Newcastle one, Notts Forest nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Crystal Palace two, Bradford City nil; Fulham one, Southampton one; Leeds two, Port Vale one; Leicester two, Barnsley two; Manchester United three, Hull two; Notts County one; Derby two; Rotherham nil; Clapton nil; Wednesday two, Blackpool three; South Shields one, Wolverhampton one; Stockport one, Bury nil; West Ham one, Coventry nil.

THIRD DIVISION—NORTHERN.

Ashington two, Rochdale nil; Borrow one, Lincoln three; Cradford two; Grimsby one; Darlington one, Stalybridge nil; Durham one, Chesterfield one; Hartlepools five, Nelson one; Halifax nil, Accrington nil; Southport one; Wrexham nil; Tranmere one; Crewe two; Walcall three, Wigan one.

SOUTHERN.

Aberdare nil, Swansea one; Brentford two, Plymouth nil; Brighton one; Northampton nil; Bristol City two, Gillingham one; Millwall nil, Luton nil; Newport two, Swindon two; Norwich nil; Bristol Rovers nil; Portsmouth one; Queens Park Rangers one; Exeter four; Reading nil; Southend one; Merthyr one; Watford two, Charlton two.

SCTTISH LEAGUE.

Albion three; Clyde nil; Celtic one; Aberdeen two; Falkirk nil; Ayr nil; Hamilton six Partick one; Hearts wo, Third Lanark nil; Kilmarnock two, Dundee nil; Morton three, Airdrienonians one; Raith one, Alloa nil; Rangers two, Motherwell one; Saint Midren two Hibernians one.

DANISH GLOBE TROTTER IN MADRAS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 6.

Mr. Ebbe Kerarup, a Danish author, printer and journalist who had been globe-trotting since he was ten years of age is now in Madras. He has visited almost every part of the world. His ambition is to see that there is connection between Western and Eastern thought and in order to help in carrying out this object he, proposes to see Dr. Rabindranath Tagore in connection with the poet's institution known as "Viswabharati".

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, January 8, 1923.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT.

Now that the Non-Cooperation movement—reported dead in England and in Anglo-India—is recovering from the dejection consequent upon the Chauri Chaura incident, and preparing to go forward with fresh zeal, we find some Anglo-Indian journals already clamouring for more repressive measures. The Madras Mail, mistaking altogether the nature of the movement, asks, in view of the demand for 50,000 volunteers, what we are coming to when the intention to raise and drill an army to be used for war against the State can be proclaimed in open congress with impunity. The paper calls for strong repressive measures. But repressive measures are as serviceable in this case as would be the use of big artillery against elation or despair. They cannot break the spirit of the Non-cooperation movement, because they are not in the same world with it; but, by making martyrs of the Non-Cooperators, they invigorate the movement and give to it a character of sacred duty; and they show a total lack of understanding of the nature of the opposition which cannot heighten the prestige of Government. Indeed it is largely owing to "repression" that so large a number of Indians have come to consciousness of independence in so short a time. Horror of wrong-doing was the first motive of the moment, which, under ill-judged persecution, became consciousness of Independence. It is that consciousness with which the Government has now to deal—and we contend that they would do well to deal with it in a Conference-chamber rather than through the machinery of "law and order," which is not framed for dealing with ideas. It is a case for the psychologist and statesman, not for the routine official and the gruff policeman.

Repression has failed, the imprisonment of the Ali Brothers and Mahatma Gandhi has failed, and the latest "stunt" of capturing the Congress "from within" and drawing it bodily into the Councils has so far failed, to change or even touch the spirit of the movement. What will Government do next? We are not, have never been of those, who consider the recent change of Government in England a reason for despair for India. On the contrary, we prefer Mr. Bonar Law to Mr. Lloyd George, as we prefer any reasonably honest man to any rascal; and the colleagues of Mr. Bonar Law, upon the whole, though of the die-hard breed, do not impress us as dishonest men. On the other hand, they do not strike us as men likely to possess much psychological insight into—much less sympathy with—the mind and aspirations of people of another race and creed and colour than themselves. They are likely to make just the same mistake as their predecessors, using a blunderbuss against ideas, and feel the same surprise and indignation when the said ideas survive their most terrific onslaught. But we are certain that they are animated by no malevolence towards Indians. Only they do not understand, and are misled by the sycophantic talk of the "cooperating" Indian, the hatred in whose heart they cannot see. For if there is a fertile hotbed of the poisonous weed of racial hatred it is that particular relationship between the rulers and the ruled which has come in India to be understood by the term "Cooperation." The independent Indian, having shaken off the galling feeling of subservience, has no hatred whatsoever for the members of the ruling race; that is indeed the measure of his independence, as Mahatma Gandhi pointed out repeatedly. His independence is a spiritual independence and its maintenance is perfectly consistent with friendly collaboration with the English in India and close alliance with a British Government. It is perfectly consistent with the continuance of India in the British Commonwealth of nations, but it is not consistent with the present status of Indians in their own country and India in the British Empire. The sooner this fact of Indian independence is recognised the better it will be for all concerned. It is a psychological rather than a political fact, and therefore likely to escape the notice of routine officialdom; but a statesman would at once perceive its paramount importance and make room for it. Political independence for India in the British Commonwealth, it is now officially admitted, is only a question of time. What we would impress upon the Government of India, and more especially upon the Government of England is, that when a subject nation has once reached that stage of consciousness which we have described as spiritual independence, there is no time to be lost.

The readjustment is quite easy and would, we believe, be to the advantage of England hardly less than of India. There no insistent *popular* demand in India for Englishmen to be replaced by Indians in the service and the personnel of Government; but there is a most insistent popular demand for a Government of India which shall stand for India in the counsels of the Empire precisely as the Government of Australia represents Australia, and be responsible to India for every item of its conduct and expenditure. As we have often declared before and we believe it true, the great multitude of Indians—certainly all patriotic Indians—would rather see a Government of India composed of Englishmen which stood for India than a Government of India composed of Indians which stood for England as against Indian views and aspirations. This last is all the prospect the reforms hold out to Indians, which accounts for their extreme unpopularity. If the Government of England could once be brought to realise this, India would get Swaraj; and we consider that the Congress ought to send a deputation quietly to England—not a public deputation which could be rebuffed—to lay its case before the Government through private channels we could indicate, before a fresh campaign of N.C.O. has been met by fresh repression, causing bitter feelings. We confess that in making this suggestion we are more concerned for England than for India, for the cause of Indian independence will not suffer owing to renewed repression; but the whole record of English rule in India—not all bad, by any means—will suffer in the opinion of the world and in the pages of history.

Notes of the Day

Truth and Propaganda.

We call the attention of our readers to the difference in the accounts given by Reuter's Agency and our Special Correspondent of Riza Nur Bey's protest before the Minorities Sub-Committee at Lausanne when, one after another, "Curzon's marionettes" recited their proposals for an Armenian "National Home". Reuter makes his behaviour appear that of a madman. Our correspondent shows it otherwise, and our correspondent gives the actual words he used, which Reuter's telegram completely misrepresents.

I. C. S.

Official communiques have been issued both in London and India denying that Viscount Peel has decided to recommend the appointment of a Royal Commission to consider the question of the position, prospects and grievances of the Indian Civil Service. So far so good. The responsibility for misleading the public on the subject rests entirely with that section of the Press through which official "inspiration" usually trickles down. Viscount Peel also must share some responsibility for the unfortunate impression created in the public mind, for though he could not but be aware that the proposal would be deeply resented in India he had taken no steps previously to reassure the public. On the other hand his statement in the House of Lords was so worded as to arouse the deepest suspicion that he had resolved to thrust the Commission down the throat of unwilling India. We hope the idea of the appointment of the Commission will now be abandoned for ever and not kept hanging, like the sword of Damocles, over our heads.

A Reproach to Bombay.

There is a society in Bombay to help the beggars, yet every day we see their number increasing. On every footpath and in every lane one can see beggars of all sorts and conditions and of every age squatting or lying down. Instances of beggars dying of hunger and disease are not uncommon in these days. In fact, we have never seen so many beggars in Bombay as we do now. They come from all parts of the country and belong to various communities. It is not our intention here to go into the causes of this sudden invasion of these poor people,—for there can be only one reason for this and that is the general economic depression prevalent all over the country. We are more concerned with the alleviation of their sufferings. It is really amazing that in an enlightened and rich city like Bombay, which calls itself second to none, the poor should be seen dying of hunger or disease in the streets, unfed or unattended to while all the time the automobiles of the rich roll by regally and unconcernedly. What shall we say of such a materialistic outlook on life of the average citizen of Bombay? Is the poor man to go to the wall and die in the street? Young boys in large numbers lying on the footpaths, eking out a precarious livelihood by begging or stealing, if they can, are seen in larger numbers in these days than ever before. Only the other day a beggar was lying near a bank in death agony, from starvation apparently. On Saturday a beggar woman was sinking to death on a Sandhurst Road footpath. Are these conditions of which we are proud, and cannot something be done to alleviate the sufferings of the poor? We are sorry to note the general apathy of the public in this matter, but there is a Society expressly started for this purpose and we wonder what it is doing, when so many diseased and dying beggars are lying about the streets. Let it not be said of Bombay that while the rich were busy making money, the poor died in the streets for want of it.

The Congress and After.

The Congress session at Gaya cannot be said to have made further progress in the fight for India's freedom, thanks to the interruption of the question of Council entry The minority, having obviously little patience with the rather monotonous process self-purification which the prosecution of the constructive programme involves, is after sensation and excitement which Council entry gives in plenty. Consequently, the Congress had to waste much of its time in discussing the Council question to please the minority, which, unfortunately included, besides the president of the Congress, many prominent leaders, who have fought and suffered for the country.. The result was only the re-endorsement of Mahatma's plan of action and was a tribute to his far-sighted genius and practical statesmanship. But a greater tribute would have been the devising of practical plans for the more vigorous prosecution of the constructive programme It is unfortunate that this year the Congress was considerably handicapped in its President, who took up a partisan attitude on the eve of the Congress and now when the Congress has rejected the proposal regarding Council entry by a very large majority, Mr. Das resigns his presidentship of the All-India Congress Committee, heading a new party, though within the Congress. Now, the question arises whether at this stage of India's political struggle, there is room for party politics. It is undeniable that everyone has a right to form his own party and even profess loyalty to Congress. But what is required is adherence to Congress policy and will to give practical effect to its resolutions. Mr. Das and his party say that they will not secede from the Congress but that they will strive within the Congress to convert the majority to their party's view. But it is not so much the view that matters as the aim which both the majority and the minority have and in furtherance of that aim the clear duty of the minority lies in working the majority resolutions, not in adopting a separate programme. It is while actually carrying on the Congress policy that the minority party is justified in pointing out the inadequacy of the steps adopted and trying to convince the majority to the soundness of its methods of action. It is suicidal to fritter away Congress energies in pursuing contending programmes, a course of action which cannot but harm the nation's cause.

COMRADE CURZON AND LORD CHICHERIN.

REFLECTIONS ON THE EASTERN CONFERENCE.

BY FELIX VALYI.

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

PARIS, Dec. 21, 1922.

The moment has not yet come to give a definite judgment on the Conference of Lausanne, summoned with so much noise to revise the Treaty of Sevres or, to speak more truly, to bury it with the official pomp so dear to the old-style diplomatist. The first thirty days of this meeting of the West and the East to arrange the status of the new relations between Europe and Asia were marked by the intervention of American principles of which the bearing on the Eastern Question will be immense if the United States, instead of a statement of theoretical principles, sets to work resolutely with a view to a new Muslim policy destined to change all the terms of the problem in the future. The fact that Admiral Colby Chester succeded in getting his views accepted by the Government of Angora, and that Admiral Mark Bristol at Lausanne seems to follow the impulses of his colleague, who is doing very important work for Turkey in America, encourages me to believe in the possibility of a Turkish policy for the United States, a Muslim policy devoid of religious prejudices unworthy of a great modern nation like the American people. There is a genuine 'rapprochement' between Child and Ismet Pasha, in spite of American exigencies on the subject of the Christian minorities, exigencies due to considerations of internal policy which, under the influence of the rain of ecclesiastical petitions addressed to President Harding an Mr. Secretary Hughes, could hardly fail to determine some American statements on the Greek patriarchate and the Armenians. When American diplomats are in a position to judge the importance of the Turkish principle of complete separation of religion from political institutions in order to ward off future Orthodox intrigues, they will no longer insist on the protection of Greeks and Armenians who, after having lived happy and prosperous for five centuries under the protection of the Turks, became the victims of European diplomacy and of the unscrupulous aims of the economic materialism of the West.

But what I want to show you to-day is how European diplomacy has been checkmated, thanks to the prudence and conciliatory spirit of the Turks, supported, at least in economic matters, by the clearsightedness of Ambassador Child and Admiral Mark Bristol. From November 20, the opening day of the Conference, we have been treated to a regular alternation in Lord Curzon's methods; first, attempts at sweet politeness towards Ismet Pasha, then open threats, adroitly framed so as to throw the responsibility for an eventual rupture on Angora. It is evident that certain circles in England are trying to represent the Assembly at Angora as a gathering of "wild men," an expression which recurs every day in the London Press, and which "The Times" repeats with remarkable assiduity at every opportunity. Reuter's Agency, in its ridiculous attempts to dissemble the truth about the Eastern Question, tried several times in the last month to depict Angora as full of anguish at the thought of peace, so necessary to "the impoverished Turks" and so generously offered by the Western Powers who from pure magnanimity wish to make war in the East only if the Turks force them to continue it. This attempt to render the Turks odious, and European diplomatic methods gratifying to a public stupid enough to believe in it, will not, however, deceive any reader of intelligence. Nobody, except the rather numerous race of snobs, attaches the slightest importance, from the point of view of the history of ideas, to the confused and pompous gestures, sometimes tragic in their consequences, always ridiculous in their pretension to be historic of the various delegations which represent more puerile vanities than generous, humane ideas. The delegates fancy themselves always before a looking-glass in which all their postures are reflected. That is why a great number of old absurdities and commonplaces were declaimed so vehemently on the Eastern Question, on the Armenians, the Kurds, the Mosulians (that race quite lately invented to cover with an ethnographic term, for lack of Christians in Mosul, the pretensions of the sacred oil which flows between the Tigris and Euphrates). The Human Comedy has been enriched by several precious chapters at the Conference of Lausanne.

Bawling diplomacy.

Do not take too seriously or at all tragically the telegrams of Reuter's agency which relate gravely how the Western Powers succeeded in intimidating Ismet Pasha, and how the bawlings of a diplomacy which thumps its fist upon the table of the Conference led the Turks to bend once a week before his Lordship the Master of the Foreign Office. The whole British Press, and following it a large part of the French and European Press, judging the happenings of Lausanne *from outside*, tell us how the splendid speeches and the energetic gestures of Lord Curzon succeeded in intimidating Turkey and in lowering her tone. That is only propaganda to make a stupefied Europe believe in Lord Curzon's greatness as a statesman. The truth is more complicated, more of light and shade, more favourable to the Turks than to the diplomatic methods practised at Lausanne. I will tell you the truth without covering it with 'poudre de riz' after the manner of women and diplomatists. The truth, completely lost sight of by the European Press, is that Lord Curzon arrived at Lausanne fully conscious of the fact that English public opinion does not want war He knew that Englishmen of the antique type of the Grecophils considered, as did he himself, the return of the Turks to Europe and their recent victories as 'an unlucky event,' the consequence of which must be nullified by diplomatic means; but he also knew that a strong movement in England disapproved of the Lloyd-Georgian methods so much as to have overturned their author, and that this movement wishing to preserve the last vestiges of British prestige in Asia imperiously demands friendliness to Turkey, in order that with the help of the Turks Islam may be pacified in the British dominions and on the confines of those dominions in Central Asia. Not only do the 'Morning Post,' the 'Daily Mail,' the "Daily Express," the 'Evening News,' the 'Yorkshire Post,' and all the most important provincial newspapers demand the evacuation of the Middle East, the application of new methods and new ideas in dealing with Islam and the Turks, but very powerful economic associations every day proclaim the impossibility for the English' tax-payer' to bear the terrible expense of the policy inaugurated by Mr. Winston Churchill under the inspiration of Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon in 1918. They even go so far as to demand the withdrawal of the English forces from Mesopotamia as far as Basrah, and refuse to maintain the expenditure so lightly contemplated by Mr. Lloyd George for the troops at Chanak and Gallipoli. In a word, the English nation, in its profound common sense, has at last understood that it was not invented by God to pay for all the fancies of its babbling politicians and decorated diplomats. That common sense saved peace in September last, and the same common sense is preventing as much as possible the sad consequences which might follow the Curzonian methods at Lausanne.

Formidable Curzonian Energy.

If those consequences have not yet been produced, in spite of the speeches and gestures which Reuter's Agency has noised abroad so copiously and with such a wealth of detail over all the world in order to propagate the legend of a formidable Curzonian energy in face of Turks bowed and humiliated once a week, it is because the Turks have understood what they had to do. Ismet Pasha understood that it was a question of demonstrating before the world which is governed by false ideas on Turkey and Islam and is the victim of imponderable deceptions regarding international life—that it was a question of *proving* in a striking manner the spirit of conciliation in a people hated and traduced, like the Turkish people, who, conscious that the future will do justice to them, are to-day making all concessions compatible with the ideal of the National Pact of Angora and with modern economic needs. By doing that the Turks have gained the sympathy of all the independent thinkers of the world. Moreover, and it is not the least feature of their cleverness, they have hitherto completely frustrated the attempts, to render them odious before the opinion of a world which sighs for peace, and throw on them the responsibility for an eventual rupture of the negotiations. Ismet Pasha navigates with infinite suppleness among the rocks and snares spread by European and Balkan diplomacy. Hitherto he has had the upper hand in all questions *essential* for the independence of the nation. If the Turks continue to be conciliatory in the main while holding firm on the fundamental principles of the National Pact of Angora, they will in the end have their *separate* commercial treaty with the United States. When on December 19 Curzon addressed his ultimatum to the Turks in the Territorial and Political Committee, to obtain their consent to the inter-Allied project concerning the control of the Straits without any modification, it was Ambassador Child who, under the impulsion of Admiral Mark Bristol, declared that control by an international commission is 'worth less than the word and signature of the Turks, which should be enough.' That is a statement of very high moral import, and which looks like a justification of my conception of the future relations between the United States and new Turkey, in spite of all the religious prejudices which still infest the atmosphere between the two countries. The so-called "last session" of the Sub-Committee of the Straits, called for December 20, thus became the prelude to fresh negotiations on the amendments proposed by Ismet Pasha, and the fact that the Americans complain openly that they have not been listened to sufficiently on the very basis of the arrangements regarding the Straits seems to me a further reason for desiring and negociating a separate treaty with Angora based upon the principle of the Open Door.

What is certain, evident, unquestionable in my eyes is that the idea behind the anti-Turkish policy has failed completely. We know that the back-thought which long prevented the evacuation of Asia Minor by the Greeks in order to use the Greek army as a means of pressure during the negociations (You remember the revelations of M. Crusachi, private secretary to Gounaris, executed for the faults of other people?) that 'arriere-pensee' was to offer to the Russian Soviets official recognition by England and her financial support on condition that Russia should abandon Mustafa Kemal Pasha and betray the Turkish cause. Some Russians lent themselves to this manoeuvre, very dear to the heart (so tenderly longing for universal peace) of Lord Robert Cecil, but Lenin and Chicherin would have nothing to do with it. The Russians appeared at the Conference of Lausanne as the defenders of full Turkish sovereignty over the Straits. The scheme for making them the policemen of the Turks of Anatolia instead of remaining

Continued on page 8.

CAPITULATIONS.

ISMET'S FINAL STATEMENT.

ANSWER TO TURKEY'S CRITICS.

ARMENIAN "STUNT" AGAIN.

RIZA NUR'S PROTEST.

(From our Special Correspondent at the Peace Conference.)

LAUSANNE Jan. 6, 6-35 p.m.

Here is the text of the definite statement made by Ismet in reply to the speeches made by Garroni, Barrere, Hayashi, Child, Curzon and Bompard in the Conference of Dec. 28 upon the subject of the capitulations.

NEED FOR SPECIAL REGIME NOT PROVED.

The arguments invoked in favour of a transition regime "have been subjected to a searching examination by the Turkish delegation. The arguments seem to it not of a kind to prove the necessity of such a regime. On the contrary it is manifest that the most rational and simple way would be to apply to Turkey the system which is in force everywhere else. The statements of the different orators might be summed up as follows: (1) it would be necessary to introduce, in the form of guarantees, a "transition regime" replacing the capitulations; (2) the project of guarantees submitted to the Turkish delegation would not be incompatible with Turkish sovereignty; (3) Turkey while declaring the project inacceptable refrained from submitting a counter-proposal. While admitting that it would be unjust to re-establish the capitulations, their speakers maintained, in order to justify transition measures, that the rights of foreigners need to be safeguarded by special guarantees.

HAYASHI'S GRATUITOUS ADVICE.

After the statement of the Turkish delegation as to the adequacy of the existing guarantees, Baron Hayashi, following the example of the French delegate mentioned the necessity of proving by deeds not words that strangers could live in Turkey without supplementary guarantees. Turkey could advantageously follow the example of Japan who worked for twenty years at organisation and reforms before she had obtained the suppression of the capitulations.

CURZON'S ERRONEOUS VIEW.

The Turkish delegation considers it useless to return again to the point that rights of foreigners residing in Turkey are not safeguarded by words only, but that, thanks to the efforts which Turkey has made for more than half a century in the way of organisation and reforms (which is the idea suggested by the Japanese delegation) she has succeeded in creating institutions in perfect harmony with the needs of modern life. Those institutions constitute a concrete proof of our contention. In regard to those institutions Lord Curzon has maintained that they did not correspond to the needs of the present day, that the Turkish code is based on the Muslim religion, and that fact gives it a different nature from that of other States, or of Greece, for example, where, besides, there do not exist such important foreign colonies.

MERITS, NOT SOURCES, COUNT.

The Turkish delegation thinks it to be its duty to repeat that the Turkish civil code whatever its sources, has in no way a religious character. It is besides incontestable that laws are not tobe valued by their source, but by their contents and their concordance with the needs of the societies to which they are applied. Not to mention vast countries which are governed by unwritten laws which have their origin in different institutions of social life of different epochs, it is needless to say that many of the codes of Western countries have their source quite as much in custom and in Roman and Germanic laws as in the Cannon Law of Christendom. We must mention also that the greater part of the principles consecrated by the Turkish civil code present no dissemblance from the arrangements under European codes. As for the argument drawn from the difference existing between the number of foreigners established in Turkey and in various neighbouring countries, Greece especially, an argument which would hardly be to the advantage of these last. Lord Curzon will be good enough to recognise that in such matters it is not the question of number which decides the principle. Regions detached from the Ottoman Empire in the course of the last century, and again quite lately—such as Macedonia, Epirus etc.—also contained a pretty numerous foreign Colony. For all that the capitulations have not been maintained there nor has a provisional regime been substituted for them.

TURKEY ALONE NOT TO BLAME.

As for the defect ascribed to the Turkish commercial code, which has been said to be very antiquated, the Turkish delegation begs to remark that the most important portions, treating with commercial assets, companies, insurance and bankruptcy have been completely remodelled and reformed. Lord Curzon added also that the application of the existing laws was said to leave much to be desired, that serious delays had been noted in the despatch of business and that it was not unusual for law suits to last for more than ten years. The Turkish delegation thinks that the Judges may occasionally make mistakes in decisions, a thing which happens in the tribunals of all countries, that the means of appeal placed at the disposal of the parties in all legal systems are expressly intended as a remedy for this, and that delays in the settlement of certain cases, resulting always either from their nature or from the circumstances, have their justification in reasons of a legal nature or in the facts of case. Lawsuits lasting for long years, and delays in hearing giving occasion for prolonged detention of an accused are not rare in other countries also. Sir Horace Rumbold spoke in a report of the arrest at Constantinople of an English subject and of perquisitions made in Banks. Though unaware of motives which provoked those measures which must have some legal fundament, the Turkish delegation begs to observe that acts committed by the Allied authorities in the occupied regions of Turkey in these last years are of much more serious nature and import, and are more difficult to justify.

RIZA NUR WITHDRAWS FROM MEETING.

AUTONOMY FOR ARMENIANS OR DISMEMBERMENT OF TURKEY

(From our Special Correspondent at the Peace Conference.)

LAUSANNE, Jan. 6 (5-40 p.m.).

This morning the Sub-Committee of the minorities met under the presidency of Montagna, the second Italian delegate, who summed up the work done by the Sub-Committee and remarked that on several points, notably the amnesty for Muslims and military service for Christians agreement has been impossible. Venizelos tried to raise the question of the Patriarchat aagi by grafting it on to the question of the minorities, but was prevented by the President who observed that that question was foreign to the work of the Sub-Committee.

ITALIAN DELEGATE'S CONCERN FOR ARMENIANS.

Montagna then read in the name of the Italian delegation a statement couched in rather vague terms expressing the wish that a certain measure of territorial autonomy should be granted to the Armenians of Turkey. Rumbold, British delegate, made a detailed statement on the same subject, proposing that a territory of 18,000 square miles in the south of Cilicia should be appropriated to the settlement of Armenians under a Turkish Governor but with a certain measure of autonomy and with a port on the Mediterranean. The English delegate proposed also that a similar territory should be created for the Assyrio-Chaldean in the region of Lake Van.

RIZA NUR LEAVES MEETING AS PROTEST.

Dolacroix, French delegate, wished to speak in turn, but was forestalled by Riza Nur, who declared that the Turkish delegation had definitely rejected all these suggestions, that he quite understood that the Entente, which had armed and encouraged the Armenians and other Christians against Turkey, must feel some moral responsibility towards them; but that, not having come to Lausanne to discuss the dismemberment of Turkey, he could not be present at the reading of such statements, and found himself obliged to leave the meeting.

ALLIED DELEGATES TAKE STOCK TOGETHER.

After Riza Nur's departure the French delegate read a statement almost identical with the English statement. After the session, Curzon, Barire and Garroni met privately to decide what attitude to take.

The session of the Capitulations Committee, which should have met on Monday is summoned at the request of Ismet Pasha for this afternoon, Barriere who was have started this morning for Paris having delayed his departure till this evening. The session is now going on.

FRESH MANOEUVRE OF ALLIES?

The unanimity and insistence of the Allied Powers in returning always to the question of an Armenian "National home," manifestly unacceptable for Turkey, is causing astonishment, above all the rupture of the Paris Conference and before Parrire has been to Paris to receive new directions. We shall shortly know if it is not a fresh manoeuvre designed to mask some pact behind the scenes.

OTTOMAN DEBTS.

TURKISH CLAIMS NOT ACCEPTED.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Lausanne.—The last meeting of the Sub-Commission on Turkish Debt has ended in complete deadlock through the Turks' going back on agreements previously reached. When the table of items comprising the Ottoman Debt was read, it was found that the Turks had recently added a large number of fresh items which the Allies were unable to accept, raising the total from one hundred and fifty to four hundred million sterling.

M. Barrere leaves for Paris to-morrow to confer with M. Poincare and returns on January 11th.

The British officially deny Turkish charges of violating the Mudania armstice; on the contrary, they assert that Rafet Pasha is sending troops to East Thrace in excess of the numbers laid down in the agreement.—

KENYA INDIANS

EXASPERATED BY DENIAL OF EQUAL STATUS.

POSSIBILITY OF NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Nairobi.—Local Indian Congress has cabled to the Viceroy, the Premier and the Duke of Devonshire as well as other leading Parliamentary representatives pointing out that at the general election in Kenya in February the franchise is not being extended to Indians. The Congress submits that this constitutes a breach of faith on the part of the local and Imperial Governments as interim representation was only accepted last year on the understanding that a common franchise would be extended to Indians before the next general election. They request the declaration of a policy of equal status at the earliest opportunity, as the Indian population is exasperated with the futility of representation and are considering non-payment of taxes as the last resort.—Reuter.

AMNESTY TO IRISH PRISONERS.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Dail Eireann has passed the second reading of the Bill granting amnesty to all who assisted the British prior to the conclusion of the Anglo-Irish Treaty.—Reuter.

TRAIN SMASHED BY REPUBLICANS.

SERIOUS DNMAGE TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

A train smash attended by serious damage to life and property was caused by armed rebels who held up a goods train at Raheny, five miles from Dublin. They uncoupled the engine and set it off at full speed towards the capital. The locomotive on the way crashed into a passenger train from Howth, with the result that both were derailed. Eight passengers were seriously injured. Three coaches of the train were almost completely destroyed and the engine was wrecked.

IRISH CONSULATE IN U. S.

REPUBLICANS' THREAT.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Washington.—The Irish Republican Mr. Ginnell, has commanded from Mr. Smiddy, the Free State envoy, the surrender of the Free State Consular Office here threatening to impound documents and open another office unless it is handed over.

NEW CHINESE CABINET.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Peking.—A mandate has been issued appointing the new Cabinet in which General Changshao Tsing is the Premier, Alfred Sze Foreign Minister, and Liuen Euan, Minister for Finance.—Reuter.

ARMENIAN NATIONAL HOME.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Lausanne.—The Turkish delegate, Riza Nur created a dramatic scene in the Minorities Subcommission, to-day, by angrily refusing to discuss the question of Armenian National Home or relating to the Chaldeans and Bulgars. Riza Nur stood up, shouted and waved his arms. He charged the Allies with employing Armenians to rule Turks and quitted the hall in a rage. The heads of the Allied mission have decided to send a letter of protest to Ismet Pasha.—Reuter.

EFFECT AT LAUSANNE OF PARIS BREAKDOWN.

MEETING OF FULL COMMISSION

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Lausanne.—The French delegation have received no official news from Paris regarding the position created by the breakdown of the Paris Conference. The British and French are unwilling to express their personal views on the breakdown, but it is gathered that French circles consider that it ought not to affect Britain and France at Lausanne.

Curzon, Barrere, Bompard and Garroni, also Mr. Child, had an hour's conversation in the Hotel Beau Rivage this morning. The result of it is that it has been decided to push on the work of the Sub-Commissions and have a meeting of the full Commission to take stock of the negotiations, probably, on Wednesday. The Turks opine that the failure at Paris should not affect Lausanne. They reiterate that their demands for peace are just and constitute minimum; but it is felt in Allied circles that unless the Turks abate their demands, an agreement is impossible.—Reuter.

EX-SULTAN TAKEN TO MECCA.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Malta.—The British warship "Ajax" has left, here with the ex-Sultan of Turkey who is

(Continued on next page.)

"A DIFFERENCE OF TEMPERAMENT"

WORK WILL NOT SUFFER BUT MAKE HEADWAY

MRS. NAIDU ON CONGRESS "SPLIT."

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, Jan. 6.

Mrs. Sarojini Naindu interviewed at Patna by the "Searchlight" on the Congress split said that there was no split in reality. It was only a difference of temperament and a difference in approaching the same question. The future work of the Congress would, therefore, not suffer but, on the contrary likely to make a great headway. The majority party, she said, would follow the Congress programme. Taey proposed to start Civil Disobedience in a short time. The manner would be considered according to the circumstances. She further said that when they talked of Civil Disobedience they were not thinking of Mass Civil Disobedience but of individual Civil Disobedience of a very disciplined people.

GAYA LOYAL TO CONGRESS.

DEPARTURE OF LEADERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

GAYA, Jan. 5.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari left for Madras yesterday. Mr. Jamanlal Bajaj will be touring in this province for some time before going back to Bombay. Babu Rajendra Prasad and Dr Mahmud have proceeded to calcutta to receive Moulana Abul Kalam Azad whose release is due to-morrow. The Working Committee has decided that the offices of the All-India Congress Committee should be located at Patna for the current year. Some promient citizens of Gaya including Babu Kishan Prakash Sen Sinha repudiate in a public statement the representative character of the Local Swaraj party meeting held in Rai Sahib Harlal's house. They allege that the meeting was engineered by people unknown to public life and state that the opinons expressed at that meeting by no means represent the considered views of Gaya, which in their opinion loyally stands by the Congress.

NO ROYAL COMMISSION ON I. C. S.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 6.

The Government of India (Home Department) have issued the following communique:—"A statement has appeared in the press that Viscount Peel has decided to recommend the appointment of a Royal Commission to consider the question of the position, prospects and grievances of the Indian Civil Services. This statement is unauthorised and inaccurate."

PRINCE'S ENGAGEMENT.

RUMOUR OFFICIALLY CONTRADICTED.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

It is officially stated that the report circulated by the "Daily News" concerning the engagement of the Prince of Wales is without foundation.—Reuter.

HARWICH-ZEEBRUGGE TRAIN FERRY.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

It is expected that export trade will be stimulated by the establishment of the Harwich-Zeebrugge train ferry, for which an agreement is being signed to-day between Belgian and English companies. It is hoped that the ferry will start in August enabling goods to be carried to any part of the Continent except Russia, Spain and Portuga without breaking bulk.—Reuter. Reuter.

EXPLOSION IN A BULGARIAN AMMUNITION DEPOT.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Sofia.—Twenty persons have been killed and many injured in an explosion of a large quantity of material used in the production of ammunition stored in an Iron Works Building, which have been completely wrecked.

CLASH BETWEEN WHITES AND NEGROES.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

New York.—The town of Rosewood in Florida has been destroyed as a result of collision between Negroes and Whites. The clash followed an alleged attack on a white woman. The Whites poured in from neighbouring cities and attacked negroes, who barricaded huts. Two white men and two negroes were killed and many injured. Reuter.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA MINISTER SHOT AT.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Prague.—A young insurance clerk, named Sourex, shot twice with a revolver to-day Herr Rasin, Minister for Finance. The latter is seriously wounded and lying in hospital The assailant said that he was actuated by political hatred.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Melbourne.—The final state of Parties in the Australian House of Representatives is:—

Labour	...	...	29
Nationalists	...	...	27
Country and Liberal	...	...	19

Premier Hughes will consult the Nationalist Party with regard to his course of action. —Reuter.

MARKING TIME AT LAUSANNE.

TURKS REFUSE AMNESTY TO TRAITORS.

BARRERE GOES HOME FOR INSTRUCTIONS.

ATTITUDE OF CONGRESS AND KHILAFAT APPRECIATED.

(From our Special Correspondent at the Peace Conference.)

LAUSANNE, Jan. 6.

Recd. Jan. 6, 10-30 p.m.

In the course of Friday's meeting the Allied plenipotentiaries discussed the present state of the work of the Conference and decided to prepare till Jan. 12 the project of the peace treaty which will be submitted to the Turks. In Allied circles it is said that the project will not have the character of an ultimatum, at the same time they say that the Conference of Lausanne should close before Jan. 25. Barriere leaves to-day for Paris, to get fresh instructions in keeping with the situation created as a result of the Anglo-French rupture on the question of Reparations. In consequence of the absence of the chief French delegate plenary meetings of the Committees will be delayed.

ALLIES AND AMNESTY.

TURKS SEE NO REASON TO SPARE TRAITORS.

LAUSANNE, Jan. 3, 5-40 p.m

Recd. Jan. 6, 1 p.m.

The Turkish delegation this afternoon, the session of the Minorities Sub-Committe handed in its reply on the subject of the Amnesty demand. The Turkish delegation considering the innumerable sacrifices which Turkey has been obliged to make during the last four years and the real motive of the demand, says that it is impossible not to think of loftier and more imperative principles and of very much more serious reasons against it. The fact of leaving unpunished as the result of foreign intervention, traitors and criminals who, in spite of all moral and humane considerations, and guided solely by care for their own personal interests, did not hesitate to tarow their country and their fellow citizens into a sea of fire and blood, would have the result of causing their criminal hopes to revive at the first opportunity. Besides, it would constitute a manifest injustice and a supreme insult to the hundreds and thousands of innocent Turks who have perished through the fault of the said traitors. Justice and the high sentiment of humanity demand, on the contrary, that such individuals who, moved by unavowable motives, have thus caused so much misery and ruin, should be put out of condition to repeat their wicked enterprise. On the other hand, if the intention is to appease that public opinion which gives solidity to a State, the proclamation of an amnesty would have quite the opposite effect in Turkey. In that country the way to obtain appeasement is not to pardon but to punish the few traitors who have risen from among the Muslim population.

NO AMNESTY FOR TRAITORS.

Contrary to the generally accepted rule, Turkey, in the treaties concluded by her for the last fifty years, has been constantly made to grant a general amnesty to those of her subjects who had betrayed the Turkish fatherland. The consequence has been that such subjects, secure of irresponsibility, were encouraged to attempt the same acts in successive wars. In view of the foregoing, Turkey ought not to pardon such individuals even if they form part of a Christian community. That would have been a real guarantee of safety for the future. Nevertheless the Turkish Government, considering the peculiar position of the Christian minorities as in some sort an extenuating circumstance, was willing to amnesty, them and thereby furnish clear proof of its conciliatory sentiments. But it cannot anyhow be the same for Mussalmans. Moreover the Amnesty which, in conformity with international law, figures in the treaties concluded between different States applies only to subjects of an adverse Power without including the own subjects of the Power concerned. A general amnesty granted by a State to its own subjects is a measure of an internal nature and cannot form the subject of an international engagement.

EXAMPLE OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Besides, severed Powers, which took part in the great war have not yet granted even as an internal measure, complete amnesty extending to all their subjects; just as in the present project of amnesty which the Powers declare, that they are ready to accept by reciprocity, this reciprocity does extend only to their Muslim subjects. All these facts justify and explain the reasons given by the Turkish delegation for not applying the proposed amnesty in an absolutely general manner.

SECURITY FOR MUSLIM CONSPIRATORS?

As I have already cabled the question of the amnesty on which England insists more than the other Allies, has no other object than to secure impunity for Damad Ferid Pasha and his accolytes like Riza Tewfik and Sabri Hoja, who were promising to work Muslim opinion in India against the Nationalist Government.

INDIA NO FAVOURABLE GROUND FOR INTRIGUES.

The attitude of the Khilafat Conference and the National Congress have produced the best impression upon Turkish circles at Lausanne, showing that India is no favourable ground for base intrigues tending provoke a schism in the Muslim world and to prevent the new awakening of the solidarity of Asiatic peoples.

TURKISH ANTIQUITIES.

LAUSANNE, Jan. 4, 8-50 p.m. Recd. Jan 6, 5 p.m.

All eyes are at present fixed on Paris where a great divergence between the French and English points of view makes one foresee a rupture of the pourparlers on the subject of Reparations, and isolated action to seize pledges on the part of France might influence the situation at Lausanne. Anyhow the Turkish delegation, which from the opening of the Conference has taken up a frank attitude, laying all its cards on the table, not speculating on such an eventuality as the *Entente* Press gives it to be understood whereas, the attitude of the Allies being altogether different, for them everything depends on the result of the Paris conversations In fact Poincare is said to have stated Curzon at the moment of his leaving Paris that he will give no instructions to the French delegation at Lausanne before the result of the Reparations discussions. As a natural consequence, the work of the Lausanne Conference is being limited to secondary questions.

QUESTION OF NATIONALITY.

This morning there was a meeting of the Sub-Committee charged with establisning the nationality of persons born in the different territories which formed part of the old Ottoman Empire. The principle that Syrians Mesopotamians and others, living in the country of their origin become subjects that country was adopted. It was also decided that persons born in a territory which has been constituted a State, living on the territory of another State separated from the old Ottoman Empire, should have the right of option. The French raised the case Syrians established in America. The Turkish delegation, taking into consideration the interest of those persons themselves, asked that they shall remain Turkish subjects the moment when they wish to "opt" for Syrian nationality, while the Allies demand that they shall acquire such nationality *facto*. Another case on which the Allies insist, but the Turks refuse consent, is that certain subjects who during the occupation adopted the nationality of a foreign Power Turkish law being categorical on this point the Turkish delegation demands that such persons leave the country if they wish keep their new nationality. To accept the Allied proposal would be to provide the Powers with a weapon for denationalising the country, by acknowledging the right the foreign consular authorities to furnish pass ports to Turkish subjects who *ipso facto* would have to be considered as foreign subjects.

RIGHT OF ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCH

Another question, bearing no relation nationalities but raised by the Allied delegations because it figures in the still-born Treaty of Sevres, which continues to inspire them, is that concerning antiquarian research. The Powers, who are seeking to exploit Turkey in all domains, proposed that foreigners should have complete liberty to excavate and that one fifth of the antiquities discovered should return to the Turkish State, which should also have priority for purchase of the remainder (of which the price would certainly be assessed in such way that Turkey would not be in a condition to pay it.) This would allow the Powers to send missions which would despoil the soil of Anatolia of its archaeological wealth, which Turkey greatly appreciates, as the most interesting Constantinople Museum proves The Turkish delegation refused to accept the Allied suggestion and upheld the right Turkey over the antiquities.

NOT THE CONCERN OF THE ALLIES.

Ryan, the dragoman of the British High Commissionerate at Constantinople, who was one of the chief instigators of vexations against the Turks since the occupation, spoke of a question of restitution. The Turkish delegate replied that, if the principle of restitution were adopted, the British Museum and the Louvre would have to restore their riches. Ryan then defined his thought saying that it was a question of the restitution of objects carried away from the tomb of our Prophet at Medina. The Turkish delegate replied that those objects are at Constantinople and that the Khalifa would decide the moment for their restitution. That was a question which concerned the Muslim world only and could not be raised in a Conference between the Allies and Turkey. The English delegate prtended that the question interests his Government because it is the greatest Muslim Power! This statement in the mouth of a British representative at the very moment when the All India Khilafat Conference affirms solidarity with Turkey in the name of the Muslims of India, is not lacking in a certain savour! The English delegation remembers that it represents the greatest Islamic power only when it wants, as in the case of the amnesty, to secure impunity for those who betrayed Islam or, as in the present case, to hand over to Huseyn objects which could serve as stakes against the subvention paid for treason.

REPARATIONS MUDDLE

VITAL ANGLO-FRENCH DIFFERENCES.

BRITISH PRESS UNEASY.

U. S. AND THE CRISIS.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The feeling remains strong that the British plan contained the only basis upon which the problem could be solved without imminent economic and perhaps political risk not only to Germany and South Eastern Europ but to France herself. For instance, the Paris correspondent of "The Times" thinks "may well be that when the situation is realised, when the French have put their theories to the test and found them wanting, way will be cleared not only for Britain's return to active participation in the work of reconstruction, but also for a return of America. Nothing like the same hostility shewn towards Great Britain as was shewn after many earlier conferences which ended ostensibly with some success. We are far better friends when we consent to disagree than when we endeavour to conceal disagreement."

"ENTENTE MUST SURVIVE."

Sir Philip Lloyd Greame, one of the British representatives at the Paris Conference, on reaching London, said how much the British delegation had been impressed with the great friendliness of the French representatives at the Conference, despite the fundamental differences in policy. Up to the last, the French had expressed their desire for cordial relations. On the other side "The Times" mentions that prominence in French journals is given to the declarations of friendship of France for Britain. As for instance, in to-day's "*Echo de Paris*", M. Marcel Hutin says that the Entente with Britain must survive, and adds "from highly placed persons with whom I have discussed the crisis in the past two days, I am led to emphasise the gratitude which is entertained towards the British Premier for his free and honest line of conduct. If there is a disagreement on this vital question, there is every reason to believe that France and Britain will continue together in all questions. "M Philippe Millet, in "*Petit Perisien*" say "those who think that, in a moment of impulse, M. Poincare was on the point of modifying the instructions to the French at Lausanne, are greatly mistaken. In the East as in respect of Germany differences between French and British policies must at least be reduced to the minimum."—B.O.W.

"INEVITABLE SEQUENCE."

LEAFIELD, Jan. 6.

While it is realised that many grave and complicated questions must arise as the inevitable sequence to the failure of the Allies to agree at the Paris Reparation and Interallied Indebtedness Conference, there is in Britain, as in France, a very strong feeling that the disagreement avowed in France and amicable terms is preferable to the uneasy pretence of agreements. In both France and England the indispensability of Anglo-French friendship has in real, if paradoxical, manner become more forcefully apparent since the recognition of differences on this question, and there is a tendency to manifest and maintain that friendship by consolidating Allied action in the direction of other problems awaiting solution.

"A PSYCHOLGICAL BLUNDER."

It seems probable that the Turks who have employed delaying tactics at Lausanne in the hope of benefiting from Allies' disagreement at Paris may find it a psychological blunder. Meanwhile, the actual procedure in the West remains in the realm of speculation. There is certainly no likelihood of any immediate move on the part of the British Government. The British view has been perfectly clear and the Government has, at the moment little to do beyond wait upon events in other quarters.

The rumours that the British troops will be witadrawn from Cologne are denied, and may be dismissed from consideration.

The British cabinet may meet next week although nothing has been fixed.—B. O. W.

FRENCH PRESS ON REPARATIONS CRISIS.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The Parisian Press continues to court the hope that Britain will range herself alongside France in the contemplated measures against German, and emphasises that room will be provided for English participation in administrative work.

"Le Matin" conjures up a picture of international finance attempting to thwart France's action. The paper says on this subject that secret association which carries out its operations throughout the entire world and in six capitals on behalf of Berlin will strain every effort to depreciate France.—Reuter.

IS GERMANY SOLVENT?

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The American Chamber of Commerce is reconsidering the German Commercial representatives request for a business commission to investigate Germany's ability to pay. It is understood that the officers of the Chamber propose to sound Allied business leaders on the subject, possibly in view of action, prior to the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce at Rome on 18th March at which Reparations will be discussed.— Reuter.

STATEMENT BY STATE DEPT. ON MR. HUGHES' SUCCESSION.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Washington.—Official circles consider that the dissolution of the Paris Conference brings the reparations crisis meaurably nearer the point on which Mr. Hughes touched in his speech at Newhaven, namely the selection of a competent non-partisan board to thrash the matter out. There is, however, no indication that a further initiative can be expected from Washington. The only authorised comment on the situation is the statement by the State Department that Mr. Hughes' suggestion was intended to "leave several doors open" to the Premiers in the event of an emergency. Mr. Hughes has already indicated that American financers would serve on the international Financial Board to study the German situation. If France and other interested Powers would invite the United States, it is believed here that there is still time to examine the American suggestion before France can carry out her programme.—Reuter.

U. S. NOT TO CONVOKE NEW CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Washington.—A communique from the White House states that no project convoking an international economic conference to consider Reparations is now contemplated.—Reuter.

AMERICAN PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

New York.—Commenting on the collapse of the Paris Conference,the "World" says that a terrible responsibility rests on the French Government. It is committed to measures which, in the opinion of practically the whole neutral world, are dangerous, provocative and self-defeating. The "Herald" urges America to demand that future blokering shall be replaced by arbitration.

The "New York Times" suggests that the American Government shall urge the application of Mr. Hughes' plan.—Reuter.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Berlin.—The German Press is not surprised at the breakdown of the Paris Conference. Newspapers here declare that the imposition of sanctions without the consent of the Reparation Commission or by a single Power is contrary to the spirit of the Peace Treaty, and from the viewpoint of international law, would be a hostile action. The papers allege that France's Annexationist policy has caused failure of the Conference.

"Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" declares that Germany possesses the last trump card. Her offer is final. If it fails the reins of Government will pass into the hands of those whose aims nobody is able to control. Paris must not think that the Furor Teutonicus belongs entirely to past or that it needs guns and bayonets to reappear. Any great nation driven to despair has always found means of revenge.—Reuter.

AMERICAN FORCES ON THE RHINE.

SENATE PASSES RESOLUTION OF WITHDRAWAL.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Washington.—In the Senate to-day Senator Reed (Democrat) moved a resolution urging the return of the remaining detachment of the American forces of occupation on the Rhine. A long debate followed in which Senator Hitchcock (Democrat) supported the motion, and Senator Wadsworth (Republican), who is a member of the Military Committee, opposed it. Senator Lodge, while favouring the withdrawal of the American troops, pointed out that it would be unfortunate to do anything that could be construed as taking sides in the Reparations controversy. Senator New (Republican) moved an amendment disavowing any unfriendliness towards any European nations who might affected by the withdrawal of the troops.

Thus amended, the resolution was eventually adopted.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S FAILURE IN COAL DELIVERIES.

WILL THERE BE SEIZURE OF RUHR COAL MINES?

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Paris.—The Reparations Commission has unanimously decided to hear the German representatives on 8th January before deciding with regard to the failure in coal deliveries. The significance of this lies in the proposal to seize the Ruhr coal mines as "sanction" in the event of the declaration Germany's default.—Reuter.

COAL PRODUCTION IN RUHR DIST.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

In connection with the French threats, Reuter cables from Berlin to say that coal production in the Ruhr district for 23 working days in December was estimated at eight million tons.—Reuter.

FRENCH ACTIVITY IN OCCUPIED ZONES

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The attention of Germany is concentrated on the occupied zones. The news of movements of the French troops and great activity on the part of French airmen has been received from Mannheim. It is asserted that aviators have even been crossing over into the neutral zones and flew over Mannheim for a considerable time last night.—Reuter.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The Stock Exchange opened dull on the breakdown of the Paris Conference. Quotations were precautionarily marked down, but there was no selling pressure in any direction, and now the tendency is to harden. The exchange market is most unsettled. French francs to-day are 67/10; Belgians 72/10; German marks 41,000; and the sterling on New York 4/64¼.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

• Nairobi.—The Legislature has voted £10,000 sterling to guarantee Kenya's representation in the Empire Exhibition.

Melbourne.—Increase in the production of cotton is expected to follow the Victoria Cabinet's decision to co-operate with the Commonwealth Government in giving guarantees to cotton growers.

Quebec.—The Convent of the Good Shepherd at Saint George, Beauce, has been destroyd by fire. This makes the eleventh Catholic Institution destroyed by fire within a year.—Reuter.

A petition has been lodged against the return of Mr. H. Phillipson, Lloyd Georgian member, for Berwick-on-Tweed on grounds of his excessive election expenditure.—Reuter.

The current issue of the "Investor's Chronicle" is claimed to be the first newspaper printed on rubber plate paper. The journal thinks rubber in this form is likely to prove a valuable ally to paper manufacturers.—Reuter.

The Hawthorns of Newcastle have received an order from the East Indian Railway Company for fifteen large super-heated goods locomotives.—Reuter.

FRENCH GOLD IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The British delegation in Paris has issued a statement regarding French gold deposited in England. It says that the proposal to off-set this gold against the gross French debt is consistent with arrangements made at Calais at the time when it was deposited in 1916, whereby it was placed at the disposal of the British Treasury as a loan to be repaid when the French debt to the United Kingdom had been repaid. It was subsequently agreed between the two Governments that it would be equitable that interest on the loan—which originally had been a non-interest-bearing loan—should be paid so soon as the United Kingdom has actually expended gold. Interest was to be credited to the French Government, and this has been done. The French Government were officially informed at the time that gold was shipped to America.—B. O. W.

A MINISTER'S REVERENCE OF CONSTITUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 6.

Replying to the address presented to him at Kurnool the Hon. Mr. K. Venkata Reddy, Development Minister, dealing with the suggestion that the Ministers should resign because the Government of India had refused to do justice, and the Secretary of State had endorsed that refusal, regarding the Madras contribution to the Imperial Exchequer, he said that the Ministry did not take the decision of the Secretary of State as final. Efforts were still being made to obtain justice. A memorial had been submitted to the Joint Committee and a deputation would go to England. The party, he said, was committed to constitutional method of action and the cry oif resignation was denying the fact that it was impossible to run the transferred departments without complete authority, for they all knew the difficulties of interference of the Secretary of State and of the Government of India in these matters But he remarked that did it follow that because a complete autonomy had not been granted to them they were to resign and if so, now did they differ from the non-co-operators. The circumstances in which the Ministry was expected to resign, he said, were that when they lost confidence of the House, and also when their advice was not followed by the Governor. Both these contingencies had not occurred in the present case

In conclusion Mr. Reddy said, "I am anxious that any step we might take should not be capable of being used against us, country, that we might not be condemned as impossible and impracticable men and that we might not be charged with having anything which might retard further advance of the Reforms. It is out of reverence to the Constitution and out of a sense of responsibility for the fate of nation that we refuse to resign. We are asked to non-co-operate but that is not our method."

The 1st match of the Ope Football Tournament held under the auspices of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana, Poona, was played on 20th December between New Poona College and the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana and resulted in a win for the New Poona College by 3 goals to 1.

An A.P. message from Calcutta, dated 6th January says:

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer one Shilling four and one sixteenth pence and Demand Bills one Shilling four and three thirty-two pence.

RUPTURE CORDIALE!

LIBERTY OF ACTION FOR FRANCE.

ENGLAND'S NEXT MOVE.

(From our Special Correspondent at the Peace Conference).

LAUSANNE, Jan. 5. 7-40 p.m.

(Received Jan. 6th 5-20 p.m.)

The meeting at Paris to discuss the Reparations has ended in a rupture, France keeping her freedom of action. The official communiques published by Bonar Law and Poincare assure us that the situation will have no effect upon the friendly relations beween the two countries. It would therefore be logical to call this rupture a *rupture cordiale*. When deciding upon the formation of a "united front" against Turkey, England had obtained a promise of French diplomatic aid in the question of Mosul against a promise of England's diplomatic aid in that of the Reparations. Now, after a rupture, even a cordial rupture, the French delegation would be able to take liberty of action. Prevision of this may impel England, with the object of "dishing" the French to seek for ground for understanding with Turkey on the question of Mosul, without affirming the success of such an attempt, I think I know that it will take place.

WILL BRITAIN WITHDRAW.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Paris.—It is understood that conversations between M. Poincare and M. Theunis related to the steps to be taken in the event of decision to occupy the Ruhr area. No decision has been reached yet, but negotiations will continue after M. Theunis' return from Brussels.

The position of the British representative on the Reparations Commission is exciting speculation. In accordance with the Peace Treaty, withdrawal requires six months' notice while Britain's withdrawal would be regarded by the Allies as denunciation of the Peace Treaty. It is believed that Britain is not, at present, contemplating withdrawal.

The Commission meets to-morrow specially to discuss German default in coal deliveries, when Germany will be given an opportunity of being heard.—Reuter.

FUTURE COURSE UNKNOWN.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 5.

Mr. Bonar Law and other members of th British delegation left Paris on their return to London at noon to-day. M. Poincare an a number of French Ministers and high officials saw them off at Gare du Nord.

Newspapers' correspondents in Paris remark upon the friendly character of the leave-taking. Before the train left. M. Poincare and Mr. Bonar Law were engaged for fully a quarter of an hour in what was evidently the most cordial conversation. As the train moved out. M. Poincare remained standing on the platform bareheaded, and Mr. Bonar Law, leaning out of the carriage window, waved his hand in repeated farewells. The French Premier responded in similar fashion.—B. O. W.

Although there is naturally a certain amount of newspaper speculation as to the future course of events, no definite information is at present available in London. Newspapers here reproduce American Press comments on the breakdown of the Paris Conference.—B. O. W.

BRITISH DELEGATES CONTINUE ON COMMISSION.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Paris.—The British delegation continue to sit on the Reparations Commission but do not participate in the steps to be taken in consequence of any votes with which it has not associated itself or accept any responsibility for such votes. According to an announcement Sir John Bradbury is understood to have made at yesterday's sitting of the Commission, he intimated that he had for personal reasons several times requested permission to resign but at the request of the present Government he would remain at his post. He hoped that complete French and British collaboration would be speedily re-established.

"A FRIENDLY RUPTURE."

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Paris.—Neither surprise nor emotion is expressed by the French newspapers to-day at the failure of the Allied Conference, which they unanimously consider will in no way effect friendly relations between England and France. Indeed, most of them refer to the event as a "friendly rupture" which has the advantage of being clearer than ever.

"Homme Libre" does not despair yet of winning over England, to the French point of view, refusing to allow Germany to remain in the position from which she can mock people she ruined.

"Echo De Paris" says that it is Britain, not France, that is isolated.

"Le Journal" declares that the hour of France's freedom has struck. She no longer will continue to accept the naval obligations under the Washington Agreement or to follow in England's wake at Lausanne.

"Le Matin" asserts that Belgian and Italian Allies will help the French to repeal the claims of British financiers to direct European policy. This paper hints at the friendlier pro-Turkish action on the part of France at Lausanne which will prove to Mr. Bonar Law the existence of French policy in the Near East.—Reuter.

MR. LAW IN LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Mr. Bonar Law—looking tired—refused to speak on his arrival at Victoria, to-day, when he was greeted by a huge crowd. The masses made it necessary for the police to clear the path to Mr. Law's car.—Reuter.

"ITALY WILL STAND BY FRANCE.'

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Paris.—M. Thuenis had a lengthy interview with M. Poincare, to day. To-morrow, he leaves for Belgium. Previously, M. Poincare conversed with Sgr. Torretta, who declared in an interview," Italy will certainly stand by France."—Reuter.

CAPITULATIONS.

(Continued from previous page.)

bound for Mecca. It is believed that he will be transferred to H. M. S. "Clematis" in the Suez Canal.—Reuter.

CORPORATION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TURKEY.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

A corporation for the economic development of Turkey has been registered with a nominal capital of a quarter of million to be increased to million or more as necessary. Shares will not be offered to the public. The principal subscriber is Mr. Leslie Urquhart. It is understood that the Russo-Asiatic Consolidated will be a principal shareholder and that Mr. Urquhart will be the chairman of the corporation. The majority of the board will be British. The other directors are well-known in banking and city circles. The objects of the corporation include mining production of metals oil and chemicals, building, operation of railways canals and docks and generally acting as Government contractors and financial agents to Turkey and Asia Minor.—Reuter.

FOREIGN JUDGES NOT TO BE FAVOURED.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Lausanne.—At a meeting of the Capitulations Commission this afternoon, Sig. Garroni (Italy) asked Ismet Pasha to give the Turkish answer to the Allied proposals as promised at the last meeting of the Commission. Ismet Pasha replied at length, practically turning down everything. He refused to accept the proposal to favour foreign judges, as an infringement of Turkish sovereignty. —Reuter.

VIOLATION OF MUDANIA CONVENTION.

BRITISH AUTHORITIES DENY ALLEGATION.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Reuter learns that the British authorities in Constantinople have issued a statement denying the Turkish allegations that British troops on the Asiatic shore of the Dardanelles have violated the Mudania convention by building new trenches and entanglements. Nothing has been done except the construction of drainage and preservation and maintenance of the existing wire and this in no way infringes the convention.

ALLIED CO-OPERATION AT LAUSANNE

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Notwithstanding British and French Reparations differences the Allies are co-operating closely at Lausanne. It is not believed that the Turks will derive any encouragement from the failure of the Paris Conference. It is expected that the Lausanne Conference will wind up in a fortnight.—Reuter.

GENERAL WEYGAND SUMMONED TO PARIS.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Lausanne.—General Weygand has been summoned to Paris.—Reuter.

THE RIZA NUR INCIDENT.

ISMET PASHA'S REPLY TO ALLIES.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Lausanne.—Ismet Pasha this evening replied to the Allied protest regarding the Riza Nur incident. The Turks prefer to say nothing in regard to the nature of the reply, preferring to consider the incident closed. Nevertheless there is reason to believe that the reply follows the lines of views expressed by Riza Nur in the course of conversation to-day in which he endeavoured to justify his attitude.

BENGAL TRADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

The total value of trade in merchandise of Bengal with the frontier countries during the year 1921-22 amounted to 198 lakhs, a decrease of 46 lakhs as compared with the previous year and an increase of 75 lakhs as compared with the pre-war year. The imports decreased from 201 lakhs to 163 lakhs. The export trade also declined from 43 lakhs. to 34 lakhs. Bengal had the largest trade with Sikkim amounting to 82 lakhs, Nepal 68 lakhs, Tibet 47 lakhs and Bhutan only 7 lakhs.

The balance of trade with the trans-Frontier foreign countries was as usual largely against Bengal. An excess of imports over exports increased from 42 lakhs in the pre-war year to 194 lakhs in the present year. The countries chiefly benefited were:—nepal, 59 lakhs, Sikkim, 55 lakhs, Tibet, 17 lakhs. and Bhutan 34 lakhs.

WARNING TO TRAVELLERS FOR PERSIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 5.

A communique states:—Travellers for Persia by the Mushki extension Railway otaer than those classes whom the local Persian authorities have agreed to exempt from this necessity, are warned that on arrival at Duzdap they will be required by the Pesian authorities to present national passports.

COMRADE CURZON AND LORD CHICHERIN.

(Continued from page 6.)

their friends, and of offering to the Russians, thus Cecilised, the mandate at Constantinople and in Anatolia in the name of the League of Nations, provided that they would consent to put themselves in tow of the League, came utterly to grief against Lenin's intelligence. That is how it comes that Chicherin at Lausanne is making very sensible speeches which show that the Russians, while continuing the policy of the Tsars in the Black Sea, have grasped the deep moral significance of the Turkish and Islamic movement which they are inclined to be friend in spite of the independence which Mustafa Kemal emphasises in regard to Moscow no less than in regard to London or to Paris. If, following the speeches of Chicherin, the newspapers of London and Paris try to show Angora as being in the pocket of Moscow, that is all the more ridiculous because the Lloyd-Georgian and Cecilian policy, tried for more than a year to obtain the grant of Lenin's favours by offering him Anatolia as a colony! There are evidently no bounds to diplomatic cynicism.

How will it end?

How the Lausanne Comedy will end; whether with the strains of a hymn of peace or with the tragic outcry of a rupture of negotiations, I could not say at the time of writing. Perhaps we shall see two or three threatening gestures, two or three violent speeches, one a week, for the benefit of the Anglo-Saxon ecclesiastical organisations which deluge poor Curzon with requests in favour of the Christians of the Levant; while he, the great promoter of the economic expansion of the British Empire, seeks above all else some formula capable of assuring English supremacy, in the great affair of Oil, seeing the ever growing needs of the British fleet in that direction; perhaps we shall see one or two duels between Lord Curzon and Ismet Pasha before the final treaty is fixed up, which will close the age of rigmarole and sterile disputes. But what we shall probably not see is Mustafa Kemal Pasha so deprived of common sense as to fall into the trap which the old-style diplomacy is setting for him periodically, a trap intended to demonstrate to the English that if we are a out afresh, it is the men of Angora who are responsible because of their *intransigeance*. Up to now all the efforts made to bring about a rupture have been turned by the exemplary moderation of the Government of Angora. The world will note one curious thing: it is that Lord Curzon employs threatening methods, thumping his fist upon the table, when arguments fail him, whereas Chicherin, the Bolshevik, remains courteous while proclaiming Russian arguments upon the question of the Straits. The world will one day recognise that it is not Ismet Pasha whose methods are Bolshevising the East, but Lord Curzon. It is by wishing to apply brute force that they are preventing the Turks from believing in the *bona fides* of the Western Powers; and it is by reconciling the adverse theories of England and Russia, as Ismet Pasha does, that peace is served. The world will end, perhaps, by understanding that Comrade Curzon contributes to make the Bolsheviks strong in the East by leaving to them the monopoly of generous gestures towards Islam, and by refusing to understand that his idea of dividing Muslim peoples and of transforming them into blind instruments of a policy of partition has done more to spread Anglophobia in the Islamic world than the celebrated circulars of the Third International with their abstract phrases. The hate which is growling in Asia is not the creation of Bolshevik propaganda but of the odious deeds proceeding from a bankrupt diplomatic system. If the promoter of that bad system holds those who *criticise* the principles of his idea and condemn the consequence of his Turcophobia responsible, he only imitates the methods of the Russian Czardom which, instead of ameliorating its wicked policy sent to Siberia, people who dared to criticise His Majesty the Chinovnik. The Chinovnik of the Foreign Office will not succeed in stifling the most noble of English traditions, freedom of thought, discussion and criticism. Asia herself claims that freedom. If on Dec. 19 at the Conference of Lausanne Lord Curzon expressed bitter complaints of the loss of time caused by the Turkish counter-proposals, a reply might have been made: if he had consented to negotiate with Fethi Bey in August 1922, or in March 1921 on an equitable footing he would have saved, perhaps four, perhaps eighteen, months in the work for peace in the East. It is not the Turks who have wasted time, it is the Foreign Office since the armistice of Mudros. Suddenly, Lord Curzon refuses 48 hours for reflection to Ismet Pasha. What is the sense of this abrupt application of Einstein's theory on the relative value of time? Two years lost by the fault of Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Curzon's erstwhile patron, do not count. Two days necessary for communications from Lausanne to Angora, count. That is what I call a diplomatic calculation in relative values!

Ismet's Courtesy.

If Comrade Curzon, banging with his fist once a week, does not succeed in setting fire to the continent of Europe and half Asia, it will not be his fault. It will be the courtesy and spirit of conciliation of Ismet Pasha and Angora, his hearers, which will have made peace possible between East and West. Lord Chicherin, inheritor of the thought of Nicholas I regarding the Straits, successor of Prince Menchikoff, who came to Buyukdere with 15,000 Russians in 1833 in order to close the Black Sea to the English fleet, did his best to help Comrade Curzon to set the world on fire again. Happily the profound good sense of the Turks has triumphed hitherto. Let us hope that it will triumph in the end at Lausanne as at Angora.

The Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records, Burma estimates the rice crop carry-over from 1922, as between 150,000 to 200,000 tons and he has revised the crop estimate to 24,50,000 tons of available surplus, which is an increase of 50,000 tons over the previous forecast.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTAILED WINS THE ASCOT PLATE.

A rather pleasant day's sport was provided at Mahaluxmi yesterday when the Sixth Extra Meeting came up for decision. A large crowd attended, no doubt with the hope of landing some big flukes among the newly landed Arab ponies, most of whom were making their first appearance in this country. There were nine events on the card. Large fields participated in most of the events, as a result of which, some of the starts were bad. Proceedings started with the three divisions of the Novice Plate. It was for Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1922. Some decent looking performers paraded. Ariel Mail who was reported to have done good track work was elected favourite in Division III with Mr. Goculdass' Candidate Security was next in demand. Much place money went on Isfoog who had the services of Morris. The favourite won nicely from Isfoog and Security in the fair timing of 1. 27 1/5 secs.

Only Silver Thread and Eed declined in the 2nd Division of this plate. Muzer was best fancied Zaid was also well backed. Young Jones sprang a surprise by bringing in Jamshir a 30 to 1 chance. He won comfortably from Zaid and No Limit. The favourite was out of it at the bend.

The 3rd Division attracted a field of sixteen. Pride of Basra and Last Call had run before among Arabs of the 3rd Division. Pride of Basra and Gosub were most in demand with Merrily also much fancied. The winner turned out in Neptune who returned a good dividend. He was ridden by young Jones who brought off a double for Mr. Faayad Sulleman. This owner is to be congratulated on his successes as he takes good care to import good cattle into this country. Last year he carried off a race a long odds with Zohal and his Bahadur-ul-Mulk has also done well in this country. Neptune won hard held by 5 lengths and cut this race in the excellent timing of 1. 26 1/5 secs. Pride of Basra was left and Gosub ran in the ruck.

The Newcastle Plate, Division II, was the next race on the card. It was a mile handicap event for Horses in the 3rd Division. A field of thirteen paraded Mr. Goculdass' Knight of Clonmel was made favourite. The Minx, Eccleston and Lomo had a good following. The favourite who showed good form over a mile in Poona, won by the shortest of margins from The Minx a reputed fractions animal who however got away well on this occasion. It was fast race to judge from the timing of 1m. 39 4/5secs. The 1st Division of the same plate was annexed by Reciprocity, Rakings placing second and Millmount third. The last named for once in a way took a start and led the field for the greater part of the journey.

Only 7 candidates faced the starter in the Moderate Plate of 6 furlongs, 41 yards Nicety, on his last win attracted most support. Tarvie and Canterbury Lamb were by no means neglected. The favourite was beaten up the straight by the top weight Murmansk who put in a well-timed run Tarvie placed third after doing most of the running.

Only Brendan declined in the Ascot Plate of 1½ miles. It was the most important event of the day and some good performers competed. Entailed and Brixworth shared favouritism. A great race resulted, a ding dong finish ending in Entailed gaining the verdict by a neck. Blackwater did well to run into a place with such good performers.

Twelve competitors lined up for the Sandown Plate—a sprint event on the straight course. Joy Girl, Mimi, Lover True and Belvedere were all well backed. The last named won a good race from the consistent Joy Girl. Huon River placed third far behind.

The Tigris Plate brought the proceedings to a close. It was a mile event for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 1st and 2nd Divisions. All ran, the race resulting in a win for Cummer, a greatly improved horse since last season. He won at short odds from Arthur and Summerton both of whom paid well for places.

Among the jockeys, Burns, Lambert and Jones were the most successful each of them bagging a brace. Meekings, Walker and Morris rode a winner each.

Last week a printer's error crept into our report in connection with the paragrap concerning successful jockeys. This, however, should have been apparent to any intelligent reader of the paper.

It must have been remarked that in the Tigris Plate of 1 mile, Amin was again handicapped at 9-8 that is to say 2lbs. below the champion Arab pony Dartmoor. Though that was a glaring instance of wrong handicapping, the weight given to Amin in the Andheri Plate, the repetition of the same error in the Tigris Plate was possibly done just to show that no notice was taken of our just and reasonable criticism. The owner again refused to run his pony under such conditions. Many people of all classes quite approve of our remarks. The handicapper, we presume, is as intelligent as any good and experienced sportsman and it is hard to believe that he did not see our point. If he affected not to have seen our criticism, it is possible that prestige and dignity stood in the way as usual in this country. This is unfortunate especially in a question of sport.

Another wrong handicapping was that of Plaxtol in the Ascot Plate. For winning the Victory Plate in record time, Entailed 1st Division received 3lbs. penalty in the Ascot Plate, while some others who ran in the Victory Plate were reduced 5lbs. Brixworth 1st Division also received 3lbs. for winning the Red Cross Handicap. Plaxtol a 2nd Division horse won the Hospital Plate in a small field of 5 horses, all of the 2nd Division, and his penalty for winning that race was 7lbs. in the Ascot Plate. After this who can maintain that scientific handicapping is done here?

Details :—

THE NOVICE PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs 200. For Arabs landed on or since 1st July 1922. direct from the country of foaling, W. A (Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Allowance—Ponies hands and under 4 lbs. Penalties—Winners once 7 lbs.; twice 10 lbs.; oftener 14 lbs.

Mr Ali Rumnah's ARIEL MAIL, 8-9, Burn
Messrs Rashid Fadhoos and Hoosain Tamavi's ISFOOG, 8-4, Morris .....
Mr T M Goculdas' SECURITY, 8-8, Lambert .....
Mr Essa Mulla Sulleman's ZAPHIR, 8-8, Buckley .....

Also ran :—Sahab 9-3 Jones, Arman 8-13 Herbert, Cock Eye 8-13 McPherson, Peshawar 8-8 Meekings, Kamulbeg 8-13 Raymond, Luck Prince 8-9 O'Connor, Silver Cloud 8-9 Thompson, My Luck 8-8 Donnelly, Don't Care 8-8 Fahad, Nadir Shah 8-8 Ahmed Ali, Ornament 8-8 Ladoo, Murheb 8-4 Bowley, Nafa 8-4 Harrison, Mahir 8-4 Sherwood.

The race :—They got away in a file. Securit led from Cock Eye, Peshawar and Isfoog. At the 3rd furlong Isfoog moved up and led with Security till the turn. Isfoog was the first in the straight and fought it out with Security till the stands where Ariel Mail came on the outside and passed them to win easily by 2 lengths, neck between second and third, 2½ lengths third and fourth.

Time :—1 min. 27 1/5 secs.

1st Tote paid :—Win Rs. 28; Places Rs. 14, Rs. 20 and Rs. 16-8.

2nd Tote paid :—Win Rs. ; Places Rs. 7-8 Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 8-8.

Favourite :—Ariel Mail.

Trainer :—A M Shamlan.

THE NOVICE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs 200. For Arabs landed on or since 1st July 1922, direct from the country of foaling, W. A (Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Allowance—Ponies hands and under 4 lbs. Penalties—Winners once 7 lbs.; twice 10 lbs.; oftener 14 lbs.

Mr Faayad Sulleman's JAMSHIR, 8-8, Jones
Mr Ahmed Razamy's ZAID, 8-9, Herbert ...
Mr A M Khairaz's NO LIMIT, 8-13, Burn 3
Messrs S B and B J Irani's MUZER, 8-9, McPherson .. ..

Not run :—Silver Thread, Eed.

Also ran :—Cable 9-2 S J Meekings, Azambush 8-13 Thompson, Eshel 8-13 Indian, Favourite 8-13 Donnelly, Rashid 8-13 Buckley, Trabhas 8-13 Ahmed Ali, Mudkhul 8-12 A C Walker. Good Night 8-9 Bowley, Mustarak 8-9 Morris, Glad Tidings 8-8 Fahad, Mujbil 8-8 F Huxley, Munwar 8-4 Raymond.

The race :—This was a straggling start. Jamshir jumped to the front and led from Cable, Muzer, Zaid and Azambush. No Limit was lying in the bunch. At the 3rd furlong Jamshir still held the lead. Rounding the turn Jamshir went strong and won comfortably by a length from Zaid who tried hard to get on terms. 2 lengths, a head.

Time :—1 min. 27 secs.

1st Tote paid :—Win Rs. 311; Places Rs. 62, Rs. 21 and Rs. 21-8.

2nd Tote paid :—Win Rs. ; Places Rs. 37-8 Rs. 11 and Rs. 16.

Favourite :—Muzer.

Trainer :—Owner

THE NOVICE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs 200. For Arabs landed on or since 1st July. 1922. direct from the country of foaling, W. A. (Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Allowance—Ponies hands and under 4 lbs. Penalties—Winners once 7 lbs.; twice 10 lbs.; oftener 14 lbs.

Mr Faayad Sulleman's NEPTUNE, 8-4, R Jones 1
Mr T M Goculdass' SAFETY, 8-9, Lambert
Mr Essa Mulla Suleman's ZIAB, 8-13, Buckley 3
Mr A M Khairaz's LAST CALL, 8-9, Burn ...

Not run :—Scotch.

Also ran :—Pasha 9-3 Harrison, Moombara 8-13 O'Connor, Gailan 8-13 Herbert, Novelty 8-13 Ahmed Ali, Pride of Basra 8-9 Meekings. Gosub 8-8 Purtoosingh, Merrily 8-8 McPherson, Grey Silk 8-8 Bowley, Taj Mahal 8-8 Donnelly, Farhan 8-8 Morris, Master Bill 8-8 Raymond, Kalib 8-4 Sherwood, Lisbon 8-4 Syed Ismail.

The race :—This was another poor start. The field got away in Indian file. When they had covered half a furlong Neptune was seen leading from Safety, Ziab and Merrily. Pride of Basra who got away badly was running in the ruck. Neptune made a start to finish race of it and won with ridiculous ease by 5 lengths. The same distance between second and third, 2 lengths third and fourth.

Time :—1 min. 26 1/5 secs.

1st Tote paid :—Win Rs. 112-8; Places Rs. 30-8, Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 48.

2nd Tote paid :—Win Rs. ; Places Rs. 21-8, Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 30.

Favourite :—Safety.

Trainer :—Owner.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE. Division II. Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr M Goculdass' KNIGHT OF CLONMEL, 9-0, Lambert .....
Mr A Gedd's' THE MINX, 8-0, Thompson
Mr G Wesche-Dart's CHEERY GIRL, 7-6, Jones .....
Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's SOMALI, 8-4, Buckley .....

Not run :—Ramadan.

Also ran :—Grande Place 9-10 F Huxley, King of the Ring 9-3 McPherson, Glass Rock 8-12 Walker, Eccleston 8-11 Morris, Etheldene 8-11 Burn, Mandarin 8-4 Sherwood, Lomo 8-0 Donnelly, Charles William 7-11 Herbert, The Lily 7-2 O'Connor.

The race :—They were sent away to a good start. The Minx raced in front of Knight of Clonmel, Cheery Girl, Glass Rock and Charles William. Grande Place was in the bunch. At the 3rd furlong the order was unchanged. The Minx entered the straight slightly ahead of Knight of Clonmel and Cheery Girl. The first mentioned pair fought it out, the latter winning a good race after an exciting finish, by a short head. 1½ lengths. Head.

Time :—1 min. 39 4/5 secs.

1st Tote paid :—Win Rs. 39; Places Rs. 15-8, Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 24-8.

2nd Tote paid :—Win Rs. ; Places Rs. 8, Rs. 10 and Rs. 13.

Favourite :—Knight of Clonmel.

Trainer :—J Robinson.

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 4.000; second Rs. 1.250; third Rs. 750. For horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions: W. A. and C. Penalties—2nd Division horses, 7 lbs. Allowances—Horses which have not won since March 31st, 1920, a flat race value Rs. 3,000, allowed 7 lbs.; or one of Rs. 1,500, 10 lbs. Maidens, 7 lbs. in addition.

Mr A M S Mahomed's MURMANSK, 9-10, S J Meekings 1
Mr M Goculdass' NICETY, 9-8, Lambert ...
Mr Kelso's TARVIE, 9-3 McPherson .....
Mr P G Singhanee's VOLTAGE, 7-9, Donnelly 4

Not run :—Margaret Joyce, Miss Evans, Braganza, Woorali, Daphnis.

Also ran :—Canterbury Lamb 9-10 Morris, Mist 9-10 Bowley.

The race :—A good start. Tarvie was the first to get into his stride and showed the way to Nicety Canterbury Lamb and Murmansk Nicety joined Tarvie at the 3rd furlong and the two led till the second enclosure where Murmansk made his bid on the outside and passed them a comfortable winner by 1 length. ¾ length separated second and third, a neck third and fourth.

Time :—1 min. 15 4/5 secs.

1st Tote paid :—Win Rs. 95-8; Places Rs. 28, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. .

2nd Tote paid :—Win Rs. ; Places Rs. 13-8 Rs. 7 and Rs. .

Favourite :—Nicety.

Trainer :—J K Irani.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs 2,000. A handicap for horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr M Goculdass' ENTAILED, 9-0, Walker 1
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's BRIXWORTH, 9-6, Morris .....
Mr Heath's BLACKWATER, 7-8, Sherwood
Mr W King's LOVE GLASS, 8-11, Thompson

Not run :—Brendan.

Also ran :—Carborundum 9-7 McPherson, Red Cross Boy 8-2 Meekings, Whit Week 8-2 Bowley, Archer 8-0 F Huxley, Traceable 7-7 Jones.

The race :—There was little trouble in getting the field away. Red Cross Boy soon assumed command followed by Love Glass, Whit Week, Entailed and Blackwater. Whit Week joined Red Cross Boy at the mile post and the two led the field. At the 4th furlong post Whit Week dropped back leaving Red Cross Boy still in command. Red Cross Boy was joined by Brixworth at the 3rd furlong. The leader tired at the turn leaving Brixworth to enter the straight first closely pursued by Entailed. Entailed had more in hand and won by a neck. A head, a neck.

Time :—2 min. 8 secs.

1st Tote paid :—Win Rs. 23-8; Places Rs. 11-8, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 23-8.

2nd Tote paid :—Win Rs. ; Places Rs. 6, Rs. 7 and Rs. 17-8.

Favourite :—Entailed.

Trainer :—J Robinson.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr S N Mahomed's BELVEDERE, 8-8, Burn
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's JOY GIRL, 9-0, Harrison .....
Mr Kelso's HUON RIVER, 7-12, McPherson
Mr C N Wadia's GOLDEN FANCY, 7-4, Donnelly .....

Not run :—Nicety, Canterbury Lamb, Allensmore, Troilus.

Also ran :—Catchup 8-8 Sherwood, Volsure 8-3 Lambert, Zea 8-6 Bowley, Viola 8-3 Herbert, Mimi 8-1 Morris, Lover True 7-6 Jones, Belle Syme 7-5 S J Meekings, Coryste 7-0 Grace.

The race.—Huon River was seen to be leading from Belvedere, Volsure, Zea, Joy Girl and Lover True. About a furlong from home the leader was joined by Belvedere and Joy Girl. The former won by a length 1½ lengths between second and third. ½ length third and fourth.

Time :—1 min.

1st Tote paid :—Win Rs. 62-8; Places Rs. 27-8, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 21-8.

2nd Tote paid :—Win Rs. ; Places Rs. 13, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 10.

Favourite :—Joy Girl.

Trainer :—M Ryan.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr M Goculdass' RECIPROCITY, 8-12, Lambert .....
Mr P G Singhanee's RAKINGS, 9-9, Morris
Mr Frank's MILLMOUNT, 9-4, Herbert ...
Mr R H Gahagan's ROI GRISON, 8-11, Bowley .....

Not run :—Bohea, Laranja.

Also ran :—Antic 9-12 Sherwood, First Grade 9-3 F Huxley, Mirabelle 8-11 Purtoosingh, Aborigine 8-9 Thompson, Quiver 8-6 Harrison, Elsewise 8-1 Jones, Golden Gleam 7-13 McPherson.

The race :—Antic got away badly. Millmount took a flying start and led from Reciprocity, Rakings, and First Grade. Roi Grison was lying in the ruck. This order was unchanged till the bend, where Reciprocity drew out and won comfortably from Rakings who tried hard to get on terms. Millmount placed third a head behind. 2 lengths third and fourth.

Time :—1 min. 40 2/5 secs.

1st Tote paid :—Win Rs. 34-8; Places Rs. 20-8, Rs. 38-8 and Rs. 26.

2nd Tote paid :—Win Rs. 22; Places Rs. 11, Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 14. ;

Favourites :—Reciprocity and First Grade.

Trainer :—J. Robinson.

THE TIGRIS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A hanndicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Messrs S R A Wahab and M Shaffi's CUMMER, 8-7, Morris .....
Mr Heath's ARTHUR, 7-9, A C Walker ... 2
Mr S M Kanji's SUMMERTON, 7-12, S J Meekings .....
Messrs A K Essa and A Joosub's SANNAYET, 7-5, Ahmed Ali .....

Also ran :—Dartmoor 9-10 Burn, Khundil 9-9 Harrison, Mandil 9-3 Thompson, Resident 9-8 Bowley, Kooleb 8-13 McPherson, Towfik 8-0 Donnelly, Centry 8-0 Roberts, March Along 7-10 Jones, Desert Flower 7-9 Purtoosingh, Adar 7-7 Sherwood.

The race :—March Along got away first closely pursued by Kooleb, Centry, Arthur, Cummer and Summerton. After they had gone a furlong Kooleb assumed command and brought the field along at a rattling pace till the bend, where he petered away. Here Cummer moved up and won easily by 3½ lengths from Arthur. ½ length, ¾ length.

Time :—1 min. 50 1/5 secs.

1st Tote paid :—Win Rs. 28; Places Rs. 15, Rs. 60-8 and Rs. 143.

2nd Tote paid :—Win Rs. 13-8; Places Rs. 7-8, Rs. 47 and Rs. 67.

Favourites :—Cummer and Resident.
Trainer :—S R A Wahab.

MADRAS RACES.

From Our Correspondent.

GUINDY, Jan. 6

RAILWAY HURDLE RACE.—Distance miles over eight flights.

Mr. V. Rosenthal's PRECIEUSE 10, Capt. Bott .....
Capt. Misa's LEDDISTON 10-9, Owner ...
Mr. E. Mohamed's BALLYMACAD 11. Capt. Cobbet .....

Tote paid Rs. 23 win.

PARK PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. M. Ahmed's DUKE OF SPARTA 7-5, H. Mcquade .....
Mr. Deomar's MARKHOR 8, Bona .....
Mr. J. K. Irani's BALANCE 8-3, White ...
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's FINANCIER, 7-12, Mujeed 4

Tote paid Rs. 74 win, Rs. 20, Rs. 15 and Rs. 15 for places.

SOUTHERN INDIA STAKES.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Deomar's FAIRIE KNIGHT 9-6, Bona 1
Maharajah of Mysore's MAX 9-2, Bland ... 2
Mr. Pogose's SAN FAIRY ANN 9-7. Meekings 3
H. E. Lady Willingdon's CORNFLOWER 8, White 4

Tote paid Rs. 63 win, Rs. 36 and Rs. 24 for places.

VENKATAGIRI CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. M. H. Sharaballih's TRAFALGAR 9-7, Bland 1
Mr. Esmail Hashum's NAPOLEON 8-6, Akeg 2
Mr. Goolam Hoosein Essaji's SHAHZADA 10-7, Riley 3

Tote paid Rs. 112 win, Rs. 41, Rs. 36 and Rs. 99 for places.

HYDERABAD PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. P. Pogose's THE O'MALLEY 8-8, Meekings 1
Mr. E. C. Ramshaw's FLORELLA 7-9, H. Mcquade 2
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's WALLACHIN 8, Fozard 3
H. E. Lord Willingdon's POOR ANNA 7-7, White 4

Tote paid Rs. 56 win, Rs. 29 and Rs. 29 for places.

PATHACHI CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Sirdar Lakshmikantarj Urs' PRESTEAU 8-1, H. Mcquade .....
Mrs. E. Coran Smith's QUITE GRAVE 8-1, Fozard 2
Messrs. F. Norman and F. W. McCabe's CAPABLE 9-9, Pullin .....
Messrs. Mandi and Ali Askar's WITCH DOCTOR 7, Syed Saleh .....

Tote paid Rs. 49 win, Rs. 15, Rs. 48 and Rs. 15 for places.

JAN. PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs

Mr. Ebrahim's ORNATE 8-11, Fozard .....
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's SUGGAR 7-13, Majeed
Mirza Nohd Hussain's GAY PETER 7-11, Babajan .....
Mr. A. S. Fezi's PALE FACE 9, Trahan ... 4

Tote paid Rs. 59 win, Rs. 18, Rs. 19 and Rs. 40 for places.

1 length third and fourth. Time 1min. 24 3/5secs.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(From our Correspondent).

SECOND MEETING 1ST DAY.
CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

ZOO PLATE Divn. III—Distance 6 furlongs

Mr. Wilson PM 8-8 O'Brien ..... 1.
Mr. Orr's BROKEN HEART 8-2 Brookman 2
Cap. Pioneer's LA DUSE 8-2 Baker ..... 3.
Mr. White's LEADING GIRL 9-2 Pearje ... 4.

Totalizators paid Rs. 77 win Rs. 25, 177 and 30 places.

ZOO PLATE Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad's WARRIOR QUEEN 8-6 Ritchie ..... 1.
Mr. J. Das's BLUSTER 8-10 Northmore 2.
Mr. Austin's MIGNONETTE 8-9 Obrien 3.
Mr. Owen's VALENTINES MORN 8-7 Harrison ..... 4.

Totalizators paid Rs. 64 win 23 Rs. 31½ and 21½ Places.

KIOSK PLATE Div. III—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Mullik's VERLAND ROSE 8-5 Harrison ..... 1.
Mr. Main's MERCURY 7-12 Japhet ..... 2.
Mr. Bose's POLIGNAC 8-10 Northmore ..... 3.
Mr. Havey's SHERWOOD BELLE 8-4 Ritchie ..... 4.

Totalizators paid Rs. 97 Win Rs. 28½, 40 and 19 Places.

CARMICHAEL CUP—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. Galstun's SOLO BRIDGE 8-10 Townsend ..... 1.
Mr. Sam's ORANGE WILLIAM 9-6 Bullock ..... 2.
Mr. Lanmick's SWEET ADARE 9-1 Barnet ..... 3.
Mr. Galstun's SIMONS CHOICE 9-1 Dobie ..... 4.

Totalizators paid Rs. 177 win Rs. 22½, 37 and 21½ places.

ELYSIUM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Garda's CHUMMY 8-11 Clarke ..... 1.
Mr. Thomas' JACK 8-2 Northmore ..... 2.
Mr. Desiram's WHISPERING 8-9 Barnet ..... 3.
Mr. Pannick's TOMBOY 7-12 Dobie ..... 4.

Totalizators paid Rs. 30 win Rs. 17, 21, 31 places.

KIOSK PLATE Div. I—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Roy's JAUNT 8-5 Sleigh ..... 1.
Mr. Soutar's NAELDUNE 8-9 Dobie ..... 2.
Maharaj Kumar Victor Narayan's CURATOR 8-3 Ritchie ..... 3.
Mr. Ali's DOUBLE WIN 8-1 Northmore 4.

Totalaizators paid Rs. 281 win Rs. 34½ and 13½ and 16½ places.

KIOSK PLATE Div. II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Pannick's CYNOSURUS 8-4 Northmore ..... 1.
Mr. Galstun's APLOOK 8-4 Townsend 2.
H. H. of Coochbehar's ILAS FANCY 9-0 Ritchie ..... 3.
Capt. Gamble's BRONY 8-12 Harrison 4.

Totalizators paid Rs. 330 win Rs. 71½, 39 and 28½ places.

ZOO PLATE Div. I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maj Hilliard's DAILY BREAD 8-2 Northmore ..... 1.
Mr. Ali's BLACK PETER 8-11 Ritchie ... 2.
Mr. Maclaren's WAR RATIONS 8-8 Dobie 3.
Mr. Dee's BALLY ANXIOUS BRO BARNET ..... 4.

Totalizators paid Rs. 70½ win Rs. 18, 21 and 17 places.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE SPORTS.

The annual athletic sports of the Sydenham College Gymkhana was held on Saturday afternoon on the Oval Maidan when an attractive programme of sports was gone through by students and professors of the College. There were various items of interest on the programme which gave great pleasure to the audience. The Professors' race was witnessed with considerable excitement and interest by the audience and Prof. N. B. Mehta was lustily cheered when he came first ousting his other colleagues in the race. The function was characterised with a democratic feature by the inclusion of the College Patawallas also in the race. In the evening prizes were distributed to successful candidates by Lady Lawless Hepper.

PARSI, PERSIA AND PERSIAN.

Mr. Keki Ardeshir Fitter, Secretary of the Iran League, in a letter to the Press says that in the beginning of the current month (January) promotions in the classes of several schools will be given. He appeals to Parsi parents of pupils of the fourth Anglo-Vernacular standard in which generally the course of "second language" is begun, to see that their sons and daughters take Persian as their "second-language." In support of his plea he says that the Persian language has the following advantages: (1) it is the mother tongue of Iran, the old Home of Parsis, (2) It is sweet, and sonorous and easy to learn, (3) it possesses a veritable mine of knowledge, wisdom, fun and philosophy, (4) Shahnamah, the famous work which commemorates the deeds of the mighty ancestors of Parsis, is written in that language. (5) It serves as a happy and ideal medium between the residents of Persia and the Parsis (6) It is necessary for the development of trade and commerce with Persia.

He makes a fervent appeal to the parents, and teachers of schools to encourage the study of Persian and to impress upon the pupils' minds its manifold advantages. "In this connection, he says, the step taken by the Tutorial High School of Bombay deserves mention and it is to be hoped other schools will follow suit.

CALCUTTA TRAM STRIKE.

MEN'S DEMAND FOR CONCILIATION BOARD.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

The tram strike situation reman unchanged. At the instance of the Bengal Trade Government House and discuss the tamway His Excellency the Governor tomorrow at Union Federation a deputaton wil wait upon stike and inconvenience caused to the

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

There was no change to-day in the tram strike situation. Howrah cars ran as usual under police protection. A deputation on behalf of the Tramway Employees Union waited upon his Excellency the Governor this morning at the Government House. The deputation maintained that the dismissals which were the immediate cause of strike were made because men had taken a leading part in the formation of a union and asked for an appointment of conciliation board and introduction of Compulsory Arbitration Act. His Excellency gave the deputation a patient hearing and said he did not think the introduction of suggested Act practicable in India, nor was the Government in a position to find police escort for tram cars. It was possible to have an arbitration over or enquiry into men's grievances if the question of dismissal was dropped.

In a communique issued to-day regarding the tram strike which began on December 20th 1922, Government explain their position Government have come to the conclusion that a Conciliation Board cannot be appointed to deal with the question of dismissals, for the creation of such a board would lead to constant and unwarrantable interference with the running of the service, but in matters connected with the conditions of employment Government will always be willing to effect settlement of disputed points, if men will return to work unconditionally. Government are prepared to appoint a Conciliation Board to deal with all matters other than the question of dismissals.

EXPOSITION OF ST. FRANCIS.

(From our Correspondent.)

GOA, Jan. 5.

The rush the shrine of St. Francis is now subsiding and the city is beginning to assume its old desolate aspect. Hotel-keepers and others have already started breaking down their stalls, though there are still 3 days left and a great crowd is expected on the closing day. The reason for closing their shops so early is that most of the stall-keepers have not been able to make as much as they expected and some have even lost heavily. As the rates fixed by them were very high, the pilgrims generally patronized the less costly establishments in Panjim.

As the Vicar of the Church of Panjim was anxious that the patients of the Hospital o Nova-Goa and the prisoners should not be deprived of the benefit of kissing the Saint's feet, he, after obtaining permission from the Patriarch and the Governor, carried the relic of the Saint which is preserved in a wooden case, in an angle of the capacious sacristy of the Church of Bom Jesus, in a procession which was composed of young boys and girls, to the hospital and the prison-house, thus giving both the prisoners and the patients of the hospital at least the benefit of kissing this relic.

During the last week, there took place many conversions to Catholicism of persons of different religions.

On the 28th ultimo Mr. Harry Smith of Yorkshire was received into the Catholic Church.

KOREAN CURE FOR LEPROSY.

Dr. Henry Fowler, writing in the "Quarterly Magazine of the Mission to Lepros" refers to a certain "crude treatment" which he says has effected many cures in Korea :—

Referring to the mission's three institutions in that country he says: "I felt great encouragement in going among the inmates, for before my eyes were men and women almost ready to go out on parole. In other words, not fewer than one hundred to a hundred and fifty of the men and women have been brought under a crude form of treatment, and have responded to such, an extent that nearly every trace of leprosy has departed from them.

"I saw men previously crippled busily engaged in making bricks and tiles. I saw women who not long ago were absolutely *hors da combat* now able to perform household duties of all kinds, and to care for those less fortunate than themselves I venture, even at this stage, to prophesy that within ten years' time, if we go about our work in a proper, scientific spirit, we shall find that 75 per cent. of our cases will steadily yield to treatment.

It is too early yet to say that we have hit on a positive cure for leprosy. It is sufficient to say that the results of treatment are so encouraging that we are hoping, before that date I have already given, to have made good progress in our plans for ridding the world of leprosy."

Mr. J. F. Madan, a merchant prince of Calcutta, according to a telegraphic advice, has been seriously ill and is under the treatment of Dr. Sir Nilratan Sircar and several well-known medical practitioners

A crowded meeting of Hyderabad Hindus under the presidency of the Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga thanked H. E. H. the Nizam for prohibition of cow-slaughter and assured him of the staunch loyalty of the Hindus.

The Joint Committee on the Boilers' Act Amendment Bill commenced sitting to-day. The Joint Committee on Indian Mines Bill and the Workmen's Compensation Bill will assemble on the 6th and 9th January respectively.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION ACT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Yours note on the "Compulsory Education" in your issue of the 1st instant has narrowed down the issue to only one point, viz, "How the school Board is to arrive at the opinion that it (the national school) is efficiently conducted or otherwise" and you want to know "if there is any guarantee that Government inspectors too will not thrust their attentions on the school (National)."

You next quote from Dr. Pranjpe's speech laying down his theory of Educational autonomy and Government's ultimate minimum control and agree that his theory is all right though it may breakdown in practice as it did in the case of Ahmedabad, Nadiad and Surat municipalities. Lastly you agree that Dr. Pranjype should be given an opportunity of materialising his assurances.

I have summarised your note to make it quite clear, that if Government carry out their theory of educational autonomy faithfully, there is no fear for the national schools. The unhappy incidents that you refer to, happened under old policy and at a time when the ministers had no chance of introducing their new policies.

The new policy of Government is summarised in the recommendation of the Chandavarkar Primary Education Committee's report on Page 36, thus :—

"We are of opinion that the local education authorities, that is, the District Local Boards and municipalities should be given as large a measure of control as possible in the management of primary schools, subject to the general control which Government must exercise." As regards Government Inspector, the committee says: "He would not be concerned with the work of individual teachers, nor would he take part in the annual examination, although he would by inspection or examination satisfy himself that reasonable strictness has been exercised in the matter of promotions. He would in fact report generally on the work of the schools in his *Charge*." It is hardly necessary to point out that schools in his charge are only such schools as receive grant from Local bodies.

As regards your quotation from Hon. Dr. Paranjype's speech regarding Government's ultimate control, I need hardly say that it too refers to 'aided and approved schools only and that too as regards curriculum, books, etc., which must be uniform, but there also Local bodies are allowed with sanction, to make alterations suitable to local needs, and also to submit alternative readers and other books for sanction. Thus it will be seen that not only national schools are free from Government interference but there is now a large devolution of powers to Local bodies which removes causes of friction in matters of primary education. It is high time, therefore, for the people of Ahmedabad, Nadiad and Surat to reconsider their position with regard to taking municipal grants for primary schools. Let them keep a few model national schools if they think it necessary, but let not teachers and guardians be put to unnecessary hardship by prolonging the struggle when Government policy is changed and local autonomy is granted.—Yours etc.

G. B. TRIVEDI.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A letter was addressed to you in reply to one of Mr. Trivedi, which appeared in your issure of the 26th December. Another of his letters appeared in your yesterday's issue.

Mr. Trivedi's attempt to convince his friends proved absolutely futile in spite his impression, viz that he succeeded in doing so, is wrong; for he was distinctly told that the Compulsory Education Bill was quite vague and the clause 19 (b) was vaguer still. Then he took away a few suggestions from Surat, in the hope of incorporating them in the Act, in which attempt he failed also.

The failure and Mr. Paranjype somersault in the Council, with regard to the increased grant, promised in the Select Committee ought to have been enough to dissuade Mr. Trivedi and his Council friends with regard to the deceptive nature of the Act. But none is so blind, who will not see. And he is still harping on the weaving of the clause. But when the executive often will sit down to interpret the Section he will do it accord ng to the wording of the section and his own mentality. Neither the Minister's explanation, the president's opinion, Mr. Gandhi's withdrawal of his amendment, nor Mr. Trivedi's speech, not even his letter in the 'Chronicle," will count.

Surat has begun to perceive the defect in the bill and the spirit in which it is to be put in force. According to the local paper a copy of which has been forwarded to Mr. Trivedi; "the chairman of the School board consisting of members all nominated by the Government, summoned guardians of about 30 children attending the National Schools. Along with him were present inspector, supervisors, do nothing teachers and a few perfect men of the police department in mufti. About six of the guardians honoured the sumons. The chairman questioned them after the fashion of a seasoned old lawyer And the docile illiterate guardians answered him in their way. The gist of this affair was that children should not be sent to Rashtreeya Schools, but to Government Schools Otherwise pupils will have to undergo examination; and if they failed the guardians will be prosecuted."

Thus all, but the unimaginative mind, can see through the while joke. Is it necessary to tell any man, even Mr. Trivedi, the result of the examination, if ever those boys appear in the same, after knowing the facts that the teachers in Government schools moved heaven and earth, and stooped to anything to snatch away boys from the National schools and that the examination will be conducted by the first and second cousins of these very teachers?

If Mr. Trivedi is under the impression that the passing of the Act removes the menace to National education he is greatly mistaken. 'Wait and watch' should be the public policy. —Yours etc,

MANANT K. MEHTA.

Surat, January, 2.

GODREJ'S INDIAN-MADE

No. I VEGETABLE TOILET SOAP

IS NOW ON THE MARKET.

WHAT YOU WERE HITHERTO USING WAS No. 2.

Try a Cake of this New Brand Soap and see if it is not better than any other that you have hitherto used, no matter from what part of the world it came.

GODREJ SOAP Co., SANKLI STREET, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, 8TH JANUARY, 1923.)

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

3157-20—Unwalla P and P, Jamsetji Framjo Acharya and anr v Manekji Merwanji Engineer, Ardeshir H D and Co.
2851-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Ankurapa Chenviah v Girdharidas Radhakison, Malvi M R and Co.
2135-20—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v J M Mannal and Co, Purnanand and Clubwalla.
3572-20—Motichand and D, Malsi Kanji v Bhanabhai Bhagwandas, N C Dalal and Co.
3574-20—Mantri and Co, Rahimtulla Dada v Haji Yusf Haji Ismail, Captain and V.
1944/24562-20—Malvi M R and Co, Mathuradas Narotamdas v Sagarmal Fulchand, Thakordas and D.
2570-20—Khandwalla and Co, Ramjidas Raghunathrai v Chothmul Gopikisson, Malvi M R and Co.
3292-20—Tyabji D and Co, Hakma Dema and Co v Kapurchand Talia, Edgelow G W and Co.
1948/24619-20—Hiralal Th and Co, Bai Parvati widow v Sha Naginbhai Karamchand, Dubash and Co.
1949/24620-20—Hiralal Th and Co, Bai Parvatibai widow v Shah Naginbhai Karamchand, Dubash and Co.
1950/14621-20—Thakoredas and D, Bai Manicore widow v Shah Nagindas Karamchand, Lubash and Co.
1962/24784-20—Hiralal Th and Co, Bai Manicore widow v Shah Naginbhai Karamchand, Dubash and Co.
1968/24882-20—Craigie B and C, Keshavlal Lalluchand v Chunilal Lallubhai and anr, Shroff and V.
1991/25059-20—Kanga and S, Dawood Moti and anr v Vohra Hakimji Amiji and anr, Unwalla P and P.
2923-20—Chitnis K and M, Lallubhai Jiwanji v Bhakwandas Dullabdas, Payne and Co.
3187-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Shamji Maneck v Veiji Shivji and ors, Captain and V, Payne and Co.
3638-20—Pandia and Co, Mahomed Essak v Sukur Aba and anr, M B Chothia.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUIT.)

345-21—Jamsetji It and D, Mahomedalli Heptullabhai and anr v Ahmed Saheb Barva Saheb Kalseker and ors, In person.
3393-22—Vachha and Co, Hormusji Jamsetji Toot v Bai Aimai widow and anr.
3584-22—Kharas and Co, Mulla Abdul Kayum Ebrahim v Abdul Hussein Mahmodali and ors.
3726-22—Dikshit M and Co, Vithabai Balwant Shelke v Bhawoo Mulpa and ors.
4181-22—Tyabji D and Co, Martopa Miya Suleman v Abdul Majidkhan Amirkhan.
4182-22—Mirza and M, Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan v Abdul Karim Zainul Abedin Kazrami and ors.
4267-22—Amarchand and M, Chotalal Lalubhai and anr v Ramanlal Tulsidas, M B Chothia.
2372-22—Thakoredas and Co, Dwarkadas Sangidas and anr v Mohiudin Badrudin.
3602-22—Pandia and Co, Dharamsey Madhowji and anr v Gajanan Nana and ors.
3881-22—Dallas and Co, Usman Ahmed v Jiwan Nurmahomed and ors, Captain and V.
3966-22—Malvi M R and Co, Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand Kt v Laxmibai widow and ors, Dubash and Co.
4048-22—Ardeshir H E and Co, Chaturbhuj Jivandas v Rustomji Pallonji and ors, Payne and Co.
4063-22—Captain and V, Umerji Alibhoy v Pardeshi Deonarayan Ramrup, Manilal and K.
4096-22—N C Dalal and Co, Yeshwant Ramnath v Govind Jaydeo and ors.
4332-22—Nanu H and Co, Luxman Sukroji v Tajmal Jasraj and Co.
4350-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Nagindas Narsidas Mehta v Framji Cowasji Hirana, Manchershaw and N.
4357-22—Thakoredas and D, Devidas Ramji and ors v Gamnaji Babhulmal, Motichand and D.
4360-22—Pandia and Co, The Bombay Motor Service Ltd v Jehangir Adarji Master, Vachha and Co.
4385-22—Kharas and Co, Kaikhushru Hormusji Baam and anr v Bai Pirojbai widow and anr.
4135-22—Unwalla P and P, Bhawanji Karsondas v Tribhowandas Damoderdas, Amin and D.
4246-22—Raghavaya N and Co, Nanalal Harkisondas v Soni Sakharam Jagannath.
4216-22—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Pirojshaw Kavasji Mistri v Garud Sakharam and ors.
4437-22—Dharamsey D and Co, Haji Mahomed Saleh bin Shaik Saheb Punday v Kaloo Miya Pinjari and ors.
4454-22—Chitnis K and M, Nur Mahomed Haji Alarakhia v Mariambai Calcuttawalla.
4480-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Dhoraji Binddey Co Ltd v Rustomji Bomanji Kotwal and ors, Amin and L, Mancher-shaw and N, Crawford B and Co.
4493-22—Nanu H and Co, Damji Nensi v Chapsey Kanji and anr, Mulji Th and Co.
4518-22—Kharas and Co, Kavasji Sorabji Minjbeck v S Gordhan and Sons, N C Dalal and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR RECORDING COMPROMISE.

o228-21—Smetham B and L, Sorabji P Ghandy and Sons v Currimbhai Jalalbhai and Co and anr, Khandubhai L and M, Judah and S.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

4143-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Eulleman and Co v Haji Jackaria Haji Rahimtulla and ors, Mansukhlal H M and Co.
3344-20—Payne and Co, The Central Bank of India Ltd v Kalianji Vardhman and ors, Amin and D, Ardeshir H D and Co.
2012/25511-20—Shrigopal Ramdat and ors v Maganlal Purshotam, Bhaishanker K and G.
3679-20—Amarchand and M, Manilal D Modi v Harilal Pranjiwandas, Mehta L and Co.
3691-20—Payne and Co, The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ltd v Thakore Mangaldas and anr, Merwanji K and Co.
3726-20—Pandia and Co, Premchand Jivabhai v Reuben E Ani, Wadia G and Co.
3746-20—Jamsetji K and D, Mathuradas Chaturbhuj and ors v Gangaram Chunilal, Malvi M R and Co.
16-21—Madhowji K and Co, Mistri Dhanji Monji v Velji Lalji and anr, Pandia and Co, Mulla and M.
35-21—Tyabji D and Co, Harjiwandas Dharsey v J C Bonerji, Pandia and Co.
3393-20—Dubash and Co, Rama Malaji and Co v Bhat Gajanan Chintaman Dev, Dabholkar and Co.
46-21—N C Dalal and Co, Thakar Raghunathdas Deoraj v Sha Ranchordas Jiwandas, Ardeshir H D and Co.
75-21—Payne and Co, The Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co Ltd (in liquidation) v Ramkison Babulal, G B Pandia and Co.
131-21—Daphtary P and D, Thakorlal Pranjiwandas v Chotubhai Gulabdas Desai and anr, Manilal and K.
133-21—Unwalla P and P, Diwanchand Hiralal v Mahomed Ebrahim bin Gulam Hussein, Tyabji D and Co.
134-21—Shroff and V, Ganpatrai Kedarmal v Jagannath Kishonlal, Malvi M R and Co.
136-21—Shroff and V, Parashram Pandurang Mahajan and anr v Lingama Sayama, Malvi M R and Co.
156-21—Craigie B and C, Thakoredas Ranchoddas v Hiralal Mulji, Ferreira and V.
158-21—Surveyor and Co, Mohomed Habib v Dawood Moti, Kanga and S.
3312-20—Craigie B and C, Tulsidas Gordhandas Khattav v Dwarkadas Jugmohandas and Co, Dharamsey D and Co.
3380-20—Thakoredas and Co, Kanayalal Hurkorandas v Narandas Manordas, Amarchand and M.

"HONOURS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Your remark in the first leaderette of the 'Chronicle' of the 2nd instant to the effect that 'at present the public can only gasp when they see a Dewan Bahadurship conferred on a newspaper reporter,' has filled me with intense pain at the thought that a journalist of your generously mental calibre should have felt it decorous to speak of the reporters' profession in such a derogatory tone. You seem to believe that the reporters' fraternity is not worth any recognition at the hands of the editors of newspapers, so that it need not be the recipient of honours at the hands of anybody, including the Government! It is a pity that an editor should come forward to belittle the merits of the reporter, who helps him in making his paper estimable and popular by getting the best of news from the most reliable sources under the most trying circumstances. You remind one of what was said of Mr. Cobbett, M. P., in days gone by, that he used to call reporters by the insulting epithet of 'reporthers,' because they would not report him fully. It is, indeed, very regrettable that such dismal effusions should come against the merits of a given profession from the pen of one of your broad-based sympathies—such as have worthily set you up as one of the builders of unity between the West and East by a variety of means and in a variety of ways. One in your position would be expected to show some consideration for the feelings of your own reporters, at least, who, however, one could gather from your insinuation through the remark under comment, seem to have so much lost your estimation that you have descended into the belief that there can be nothing like "reporters and reporters." This is a very unfortunate situation, but I will leave it there, and take the liberty of informing you that Mr. Thomas Allen Reed, now of blessed memory, and one of the 'doyen' reporters of England, was presented with the decoration of "Officer d'Academie' by the French Government. I may also ask permission to quote the following paragraph from a shorthand book to show that reporters, as a body, cannot be non-entities anywhere and everywhere. The passage runs thus: "Dr. Samual Johnson may be said to be one of the earliest reporters. According to his own statement, that towering personality of the Augustan Age of England, never attended the Gallery of the House of Commons as a reporter but once. But still he is acknowledged to have written the reports of Parliamentary proceedings for nearly three years in the "Gentleman's Magazine" from verbal accounts of speeches delivered and communicated to him by members themselves or by those who had heard the latter. He was succeeded in that kind of work by Dr. Hawkesworth, author of the "Adventurer," Mr. William Radcliffe, husband of the popular novelist, too was for some time engaged in Parliamentary reporting. He has been credited with the possession of prodigious memory. He could achieve many things in his capacity as a reporter, which not even 'Memory Woodfall' could do. It is said he was in the habit of proceeding direct from the House of Commons to the composing room of the paper, with which he was connected, and there dictating at once to compositors 'two distinct reports.' With him, reporting was a passion. He sacrificed brilliant prospects at the Bar and even gave up, for that passion, an important diplomatic post, with very bright prospects. Coming to later times, we hear of Mr. Perry as Parliamentary reporter. He rose afterwards to become the editor and proprietor of the "Morning Chronicle." Then there is the distinguished Sir James Mackintosh and Sergeant Spankie. There was Mr. Thomas Barnes, who was for many years editor of the "Times." The other names are Mr. Black, editor of the "Morning Chronicle," Mr. Allan Cunningham, Mr. Justice Talford, Mr. Horace Twiss, author of the life of Lord Eldon, Mr. Hall, editor of the "Art Union," Mr. William Jerdon, for many years principal proprietor and editor of the "Literary Gazette," Mr. J. Paine Collier, the annotator of Shakespeare, Mr. Sydney Taylor, an eminent counsel and for many years editor of the "Morning Herald," in its halcyon days, Dr. Fuller Winslow, Charles Dickens the world-renowned novelist, Dr. William Russell of the Crimean and South African fame, Mr. Roche, of the Bankruptcy Court, and Mr. Haslett, of the same tribunal. Almost all these commenced their public career as Parliamentary reporters. We could indemnitely enlarge the list, but it is superfluous to do so. None of these ever blushed, in afterlife, however high they may have risen in social or political position. All were proud of their beginnings as reporters either for the Press or for the House of Commons.'

We will take the case of a typist and find that an eminent Judge of the Bombay High Court in the person of Justice Beaman had been working as his own typist in the open Court by recording proceedings before him on his favourite 'Hammond.'

Sir Isaac Pitman, founder of Phonography, wrote many years back in the 'Phonetic Journal' thus: "The work of the shorthand writer is that of a great profession, entitled to the rank and dignity accorded to other profession, and the world will come to recognise its claims. His profession is as learned and honourable as that of Law, Medicine, Engineering, or Editing."

The value of a reporter need not be underrated, because he earns a small remuneration. Mr. Munuswami Iyer, the recipient of the honour at which you wince, is one of the ablest shorthand reporters in India, and those who have the privilege of knowing him personally, can assert it without fear of contradiction that, dispositionally and professionally, to know him is to love him.

Without meaning any impertinence, you might be asked to look at Dr. Reed, the eminent editor of the "Times of India," to see how on "a newspaper reporter" highest places and honours are being showered.—Yours, etc.

A STENOGRAPHER.

Bombay, January, 3.

[The correspondent has obviously missed the point of our remarks. We meant no disrespect either personally to Mr. Munuswami or to reporters in general. When we referred to the Dewan Bahadurship conferred on a reporter, the Rao Bahadurship on a Chief Justice, the Rao Saheb-ship on an M.L.C. and the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal on a Superintendent of Police, we only drew attention to the disparity of these honours which will be obvious to everybody. Does a Rao Bahadurship really add to the dignity of a Chief Justice or a Rao Saheb-ship to the status of a Member of the Legislative Council? We do not grudge a Dewan Bahadurship to a brother journalist or a Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal to a police superintendent, but when honours are showered pell-mell on the favourites of officialdom without regard to their services to the public and without any explanation as to the nature of services rendered, the public, as we said, can only gasp at the ways of officialdom.—Editor, "B.C".]

UNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mahatma Gandhi, when he propounded his marvellous Non-co-operation programme, always insisted on a national unity. Whenever he spoke with that fascinating and lucid style of his, and sent down thunderous rhetoric against a foreign Government, the one constant note in all he said was that "there must be a hearty union between the Hindus Mussalmans, Parsis, Christians and Jews." To-day the Congres holds the same opinion; its motto designates the same idea, yet in the general turmoil and heat of argument, unity cannot and shall not remain. I want to state the facts as they are, and every Indian should be able to face the facts without blinking. The Congressmen are divided in opinion; and it is quite apparent that when a man advocastes his views to the audience, he means business. He does not squabble about nothing; he gives the public a bit of his mind. And whenever a leader speaks out his opinion on a subject he means to keep that opinion unshaken; though the majority may think differently, he shall never in his inner heart desert his ideas. In most cases, he shall endeavour again and again to stick like a limpet to the rock of his own thought. Thus from the above point of view which I myself would never like to leave, one cannot be very jolly about the issue of the present Congress. I must confess (and so will you) that the Congress has wasted a great deal of its time and energy on the much-discussed question of Council entry. I do not know how much more time it shall waste on such evident issues in future, but one thing is undeniable that it has created disunion.

Outside the Congress also, the difference of opinion is rampant. Is it not a pity to see two well-known Indians ranged against each other? What is more deplorable and more discouraging than to find two prominent presidents, each of his own institution, set up to fight tooth and nail with each other? I understand thoroughly both men and their services. I know that a few years back in the Congress where Mahatma Gandhi first won the day, Mr. C. R. Das himself had battled strongly against the Non-violent-Non-co-operation programme. I know how he soon after became an enthusiastic follower of Mahatma Gandhi, how he forfeited his monthly income of Rs. 30,000 to serve his country. I saw also how the great barrister that had worked before for thousands of gaol cases, himself went into gaol without a shirk or a struggle. I finally see that a more befitting leader for the present Congress could not be found than Mr. Chitta Ranjan Das. On the other hand I also recognise the services of Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri. Of course, he is a smaller personality than his opponent. None-the-less, he has worked for the welfare of India on his own lines. I understand the good he has done for his motherland and realise the labour he has undergone in standing as the representative of India in the dominions; yet at the same time I do not ignore the fact that he is the average English fearing Indian, indulging now and then in "butter and jam" politics and "rose-water" diplomacy. However he is a stubborn leader, with likewise stubborn and prominent friends and would be a formidable opponent of the Congress propaganda. Here is a case of non-co-operation between the Indians themselves! Let me once shout at the top of my voice, "Let us unite together! Let us by peaceful means bring about a harmony of ideas and thus make the path of Swaraj smoother." If you cannot do this, then the battle of ideas is inevitable. We must fight it out quick and with a spirit to face difficulties. Either of the parties must go. Unless this is done, it is useless to boast and brag about Non-co-operation, and dish up a crude and happy future before the public.—Yours etc.,

A "SWARAJIST."

WILFRID BLUNT & THE "TIMES."

Mr. Geoffrey Biddulph writing to the "New Witness" says:—

(Our former Correspondent in Egypt, writing in the "Times" in 1907, recalled that Blunt, on arriving in Egypt, "devoted himself to what he called the study of the people. He was known in Cairo as 'the mad Englishman' who would greedily swallow anything, and it was for a time a favourite amusement with certain people to induce an intelligent donkey boy to pose as a leading native, and to pour horrible legends into his sympathetic ears."—The "Times," September 12, 1922.)

Those who have read the correspondence of 1907 between Wilfrid Blunt and the Editor of the "Times" will be amused to see how the latter's successor endeavours to get the last word for his paper in an old quarrel by inserting an extract of its "Once a Twenty Years Resident in Egypt," and later General Manager, Charles Frederick Moberly Bell.

This personal attack was the culmination of a series dating from 1880, criticising Blunt's supposed megalomania, his frequenting native society in preference to that of Shepherds, his dress, and "The Wind and the Whirlwind." On September 13, 1909, "the day after" the publication of "Atrocities of Justice under British Rule in Egypt," the "Times" printed a letter "from Suez, signed Phylax, complained of the title as "reprehensible and even abominable, likely to incite to fanaticism and discredit the local British Administration."

"That the publication of matters so little to the honour of the British regime in Cairo may have this effect is only inaccurate, inasmuch as that administration is already wholly discredited. From an experience of native Egypt far longer and more intimate than Lord Curzon's or Sir Edward Grey's, I know that their talk of fanaticism as a practical danger has no reality. It is either due to misapprehension or is a pretext put forward to cover political mistakes. Lord Cromer's quarrel with the Sultan was a mistake of the first magnitude, and needed some excuse for its violence more plausible than his geographical blunder about the Red Sea in the time of Ayoul Feda, or the story that the man of the Pashalik of Egypt sent to Mohammed Ali in 1840 had been burned or mislaid."

A week afterwards, supported by a violent leading article, "Your Correspondent in Egypt, 1865-90," wrote alluding to the prophecy in "The Wind and the Whirlwind," and claiming that it had been "very gloriously disproved." This gave Blunt a good opening and he was able to quote ten verses of the offending poem in his reply.

"Surely it is strange that in a letter and leader both written to show the danger our Eastern Imperial interests are threatened with, that with the spectacle of Japan victorious in arms, of China awakened, of Bengal in a ferment of political agitation, of Persia demanding a Parliament, or Egypt exasperated to a condition of perilous unrest, my dreams of 83 forseeing just such things should be counted to my discredit. . . . . .

Thou hast deserved men's hatred. They shall hate thee,
Thou hast deserved men's fear. Their fear shall kill.
Thou hast thy foot upon the weak. The weakest
With his bruised head shall strike thee on the heel.
The Empire thou didst build shall be divided
Thous shalt be weighed in thine own balances.
Of usury to peoples and to princes,
And be found wanting by the world and these.

These verses will not convince your correspondent, nor convert the Stock Exchange, but there are not a few Englishmen conversant with the modern facts of Asia who will see in them events which may yet come.

In October, 1907, following the publication of "The Secret History of the British Occupation of Egypt," the "Times" printed a letter frim Sir Edward Malet to which Blunt replied in a friendly manner. This again drew an abusive leading article followed by the anonymous letter of Moberly Bell's from which the "bloody old Times" now has the assurance to resurrect a paragraph, realising that few of its readers will remember the rejoinder, which did so much to discredit the then existent management, that in January, 1908, the property was turned into a limited liability company, and Bell was superseded by Pearson.

"How is it possible," wrote Blunt, "to defend oneself in terms of logic or decency from alternate accusations such as are hurled at me of being on the one hand a brainless poetic mountebank afflicted with megalomania, and on the other a dangerous anti-English Englishman of sufficient power to make Mr. Gladstone see white black in 1882, and who has since devoted half a lifetime, it would appear successfully, in destroying the fair fame of his fellow countrymen throughout the world."

Buckle, then Editor of the "Times," refused to print this, since it was "largely abuse of the "Times," and is furthermore characterised by a quite inadmissible introduction of private names."

The latter referred to Our Mr. Bell. It is amusing to observe the delicacy of the "Times" with regard to inferences and abuse 'when directed against itself.'

Blunt to Buckle, October 30:—

"I now send you a letter in which there is neither abuse of the "Times," nor any name mentioned which can contravene your rules. I trust to see it published with all due prominence, and with it some kind of apology for the personal character of the attack made on me by Mr. Moberly Bell. That the leading article as well as the letter are his, there can be, no doubt, and the two together are of such a nature, that used as I am to hard words in the press, I do not mean this time to let the matter drop. I add therefore to my public letter this private note to you, as I cannot think you will continue to identify yourself with the vulgarity and violence of Mr. Bell's style of writing"

The letter pointed out how fanciful the pretended recollection of Blunt was, since in 1881, after he had spent five years in the East, Chenery, then Editor of the "Times," had 'invited' him to be its correspondent.

Mr. Brumwell for Buckle again declined to publish it, on the grounds of "unfairness to Mr. Bell"—whose insults to Sir Edward Malet in "Khedives and Pashas" Blunt had quoted—and repeated what Bell had assumed to be a statement of Blunt's, but which had actually been made by Chenery and Algernon Bourke.

Blunt to Brumwell, November 5:—

. . . "You will be good enough to tell Mr. Buckle, with my compliments, that the credit of the 'Times' as at present conducted certainly requires that Mr. Moberly Bell should be shielded from the effects of his past and present follies and vulgarities. The credit of the 'Times,' however, is of no consequence to me who have never been connected with it except as an outsider. . . . All that remains for me to do is to make public the whole circumstances of the affair. There are other ways of publicity than the columns of the 'Times,' and I shall put the whole of the correspondence in print in a form which I believe will reach the general public with equal effect, both at home and abroad."

In this pamphlet (*) Blunt described Bell as "of the alien Levantine society, living far removed from the higher life of native Egypt, having its dealings only with the parasites of Western civilisation, and judging all native things by the standards of the Stock Exchange. . . . . His telegrams (†) surpass those of any other English journal of the time in audacity of statement, in unabashed self-contradiction, and in invective towards political opponents. The one consistent purpose running through them is, by proving alternately that Egypt was in a state of dangerous anarchy, and that the anarchy was nevertheless contemptible and easy to deal with, to incite the passions of the "Times" readers in England and persuade them that armed intervention could be resorted to without danger, and almost without resistance."

Refusal to print letters which expose their incompetence and disregard for facts, is, of course, the normal proceeding of the daily press, which changes its tone from an obsequious whine towards its patrons to a flatulent discharge of abuse at its opponents, but fortunately Blunt was in a position to resent this behaviour in a manner unpleasant both to the prestige and pockets of the "Times." It is said that the publication in the "Times" of Tolstoy's "A Great Iniquity" in August 1905 cost the paper 4000 of its most reactionary subscribers in a single week and Blunt's pamphlet exposing its "correspondent's" methods, must have been almost equally damaging to its influence with more liberal-minded readers.

The leading medical practitioners of Lucknow met on Jan. 5th and unanimously protested against the appointment of thirty Britishers to the Indian Medical Service on more favourable terms than heretofore obtainable, as being subversive of the principles of justice, economy, Indianisation of services and equal treatment.

The Government of India have decided to add four representatives of cotton growers from Central Provinces, the Punjab, Madras and the United Provinces to the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

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LAKHSAR TRAIN TRAGEDY.

FURTHER DETAILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 4.

Further details in regard to the Lakhsar train tragedy now received state tahat Mrs. Boland and Mr. Smith were aunt and nephew The police have spotted a piece of blood stained cloth torn from a dhoti near the Lakhar distant signal givng a clue that an Indian was assocated with the crime. It now transpires that the train stopped at Lakhsar for half an hour during which time a man in khaki was noticed sitting in the same Inter class compartment closing the glass panes on the platform side apparently with corpses hidten under the luggage, but owing to dm light the police official did not perceive anything unusual. The Mradabad police arrested a man in khaki under some suspicious circumstances, but he is either mad or feigning madness. He had bruises on hi palm and is now in custody. It is believed that one box at least was stolen from Mrs. Boland's luggage and apparently the murder donned on Mr. Smth's cloha before getting down. The motive for the crme is unknown and the daring nature of the murders indicates they were not the work of the ordinary train thieve only. The police have offerd reward of one thousand rupees for the detection of crime

EXEMPTION FOR U. P.

FROM CRIMINAL LAWAMENDMENT ACT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 6.

His Excellency Sir William Marris has withdrawn from whole of the United Province the provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act including the notification declaring Congress and Khilafat volunteer associations as unlawful. General satisfaction is felt at the action of the new Governor and hope is expressed that a decision regarding the release of political prisoners will soon be announced.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 5.

Legislative Department:—Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru resigns from the Legislative Assembly as also Messrs. F. S. A. Slocock, C. I. E. and H. P. Tollinton. Messrs. C. A. H. Townsend and Rustomji Furdoonji, both officials have been nominated to the Legislative Assembly and the seat of Nawab Habibullah of Dacca has been declared vacant.

Home Department:—Revised rules relating to salaries, allowances, retiring pensions and expenses for equipment and voyage of the Chief Justices and other Judges have been published.

Police Department:—Capt. W. R. B. Williams 2/7th Gurkha Rifles is transferred to Assam.

Foreign and Political Department:—Lt.-Col. Blakeway, Officiating Resident and Agent to the Governor-General has been confirmed.

Finance Department:—The Government of India with sanction of the Secretary of State in Council announce that officers of the Indian Police Service holding selection grade posts will be eligible for lower grade additional pension provided for in Article 475 A of the Civil Service Regulations.

Revenue and Agriculture Department:—Mr. G. S. Bajpaj, I. G. S., reverts to the U.P., Mr. H. C. Walker, Conservator of Forests on return from leave is posted to Burma.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed as Assistant Executive Engineers to the Indian Service of Engineers on probation by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India and are posted as follows:—Mr. M. T. Gibling, Bombay; Mr. Gopi Ballav Mondal, Bengal, (Irrigation); Mr. Man Singh, Bengal, (Irrigation); Mr. J. L. Peacock, United Provinces, (Irrigation); Mr. T. W. R. Easton, Punjab, (Irrigation), Mr. M. S. Hall, Punjab, (Irrigation); Mr. R. T. M. Goodman, Punjab (Irrigation); Mr. R. R. Bolton, Burma; Mr. R. S. Andrews, Burma.

Commerce Department:—The duty chargeable under the Stamp Act on all cheques drawn by the District Educational Councils in the Madras Presidency has been remitted.

Industries Department:—Mr. M. G. Cogswell, Controller of Printing, etc., is granted leave for one year and seven months preparatory to retirement. Mr. E. Daltry officiates in his place.

INCHCAPE COMMITTEE RE-ASSEMBLES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 6.

The Inchape Committee reassembled this morning after Christmas holidays. The Committee, it is understood, has made substantial progress with its enquiry and may soon undertake the drafting of a report. It may be expected that by the end of January the report will be completed and submitted to the Government of India and Lord Inchcape will then return home.

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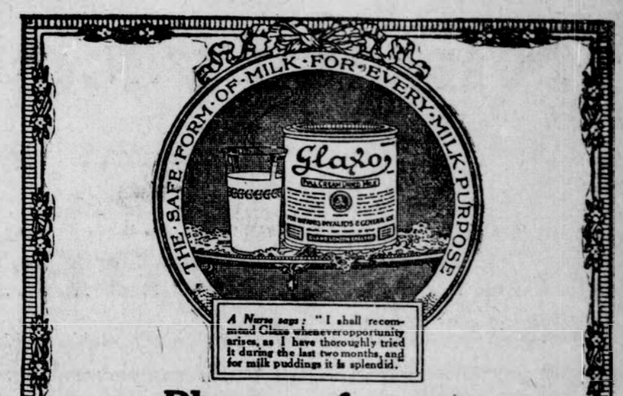
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Printed and published for the Indian Newspapers Co., Ltd., by MAHMADBHAI PICHHALI (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.